Board of Trade Journal

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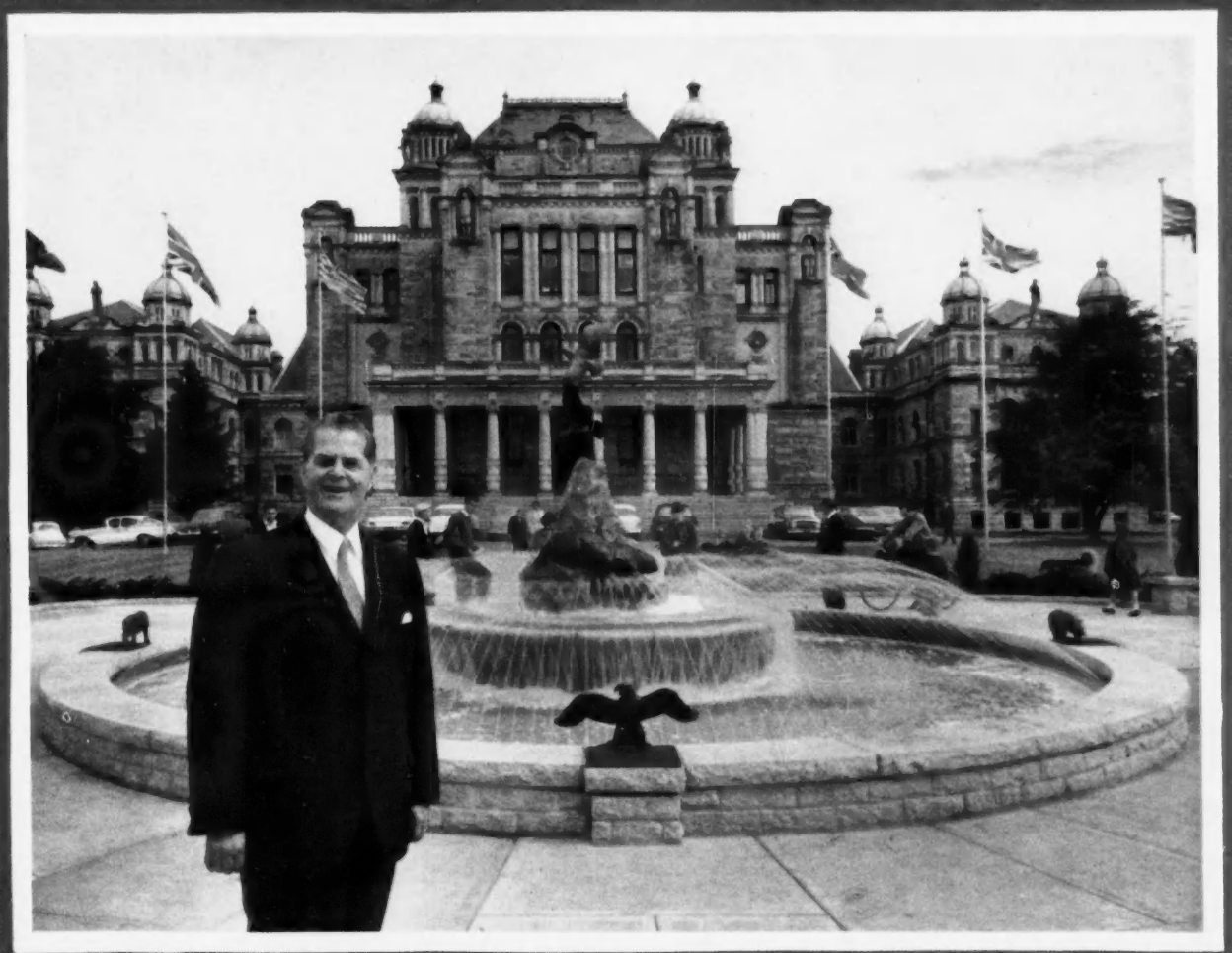

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TV: dominant selling medium

Since its inception, only seven years ago, commercial TV has grown rapidly into the most powerful, vigorous advertising medium. Today it is seen in over 70% of all British homes . . . and in those homes it is proven two-to-one favourite channel. Popular coverage on this scale gives TV one of its main advantages over other media, particularly where mass over-the-counter sales are concerned. TV gains *complete* ascendancy as a selling medium when you consider that, in addition to its vast coverage, it is also *intrinsically vital and convincing*.

There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, TV is more *dynamic*. The selling message comes over with more intensity, more immediacy. You can demonstrate, dramatise, drive your point home. This direct approach is what gives TV commercials their impact and consequent effectiveness.

Secondly, TV advertising reaches the viewer at his most relaxed, his most receptive . . . he is at home, watching a programme he has chosen to watch, *a programme he enjoys*. It is hard to imagine a more favourable setting for putting over a sales argument successfully.

Combine these two elements—the urgency of TV, and the viewer's receptive frame of mind—and you will see why TV achieves much more effective communication than any other medium. And effective communication of product name and product advantages is, without any doubt, of the utmost importance in building mass sales.

The Question of Cost

TV has a reputation for being expensive in comparison with other media. But what are the facts?

Cost of reaching 1000 adults		
National Press	Weekdays / Saturdays	12/4
	Sundays	14/8
Cost of reaching 1000 adults		
ITV Network	Weekdays	7/8
	Saturdays	6/9
	Sundays	7/9

In terms of cost-per-thousand, TV space is just about half the price of national press space. So, measuring cost by concrete returns (i.e. coverage, recall, *and sales*), TV is easily today's best buy.

The TV Contractor

So much for TV in general. Now let's see what a leading television company, ATV, has to offer the potential advertiser in more specific terms.

ATV's coverage

London Area—9,437,000 viewers. Midlands Area—5,575,000 viewers. This coverage accounts for 39.8% of all independent TV viewers.

The London Area

The weekend audience in the London Area, is, from the sales point of view, the most important in the entire UK. Here ATV provides peak *family* viewership with an exceptionally high conversion-to-sales rate.

The Midlands Area

This immensely prosperous, high-density consumer market is served by ATV from Monday to Friday. If a product is on ATV, its name will be on everyone's lips when the vast bulk of buying is done.

Test-marketing

ATV's Midlands Area is ideal for pilot marketing schemes, phased launches etc. Extremely well defined, it provides a watertight national cross-section of age, income, occupational and socio-cultural groups. Such a well defined cross-section is, of course, essential to successful test-marketing.

Ensuring consistently high ratings

ATV's progressive, audience-orientated programming ensures optimum audiences during all time segments. For example, the new London Autumn schedule, which starts September 29th, includes ten exciting new programmes, among them, The Saint, Man of the World, The Bruce Forsyth Show, Scarlett Hill, Broadway Goes Latin and 87th Precinct. In addition to these, proven favourites like Cheyenne and Ghost Squad have been strategically re-positioned.

Advertisers get every support

Behind the scenes at ATV is a whole string of specialist departments providing extra services for ATV clients. Ranging from media assessment, through copy testing, to merchandising facilities, these services ensure that ATV clients get full value for every penny of their advertising appropriation and that all campaigns realise their full sales potential.

If you'd like to know more about advertising on TV and on ATV in particular, please contact Patrick Henry, Sales Director, Associated Television Limited, 17 Great Cumberland Place, London W1.

London weekends

ATV

Midlands weekdays

Board of Trade Journal

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Taking a Census of Distribution

This article has been specially prepared by the Census Office of the Board of Trade at Eastcote, Middlesex

THE BOARD OF TRADE are now engaged in taking a full Census of Distribution, in which some half million retailers are required to make statistical returns. This article describes something of what is involved in carrying out a large census of this kind.

The whole operation extends over several years, and preparatory work for the present census started three years ago. The first formal step was the appointment in August 1959 of the statutory advisory committee, which included a number of retail traders, and other people who were likely to make use of the census results. Plans for the census, and drafts of the questions to be asked were considered at nine meetings between September 1959 and July 1960. (A fuller description of the working of Census Advisory Committees was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 8, 1960, page 41.)

The Advisory Committee for the Census of Distribution for 1961 paid special attention to a proposal that questions should be asked, for the first time, about whether particular classes of goods were sold, in order to provide a count of the number of retail outlets for these classes of goods. Before arriving at a recommendation, the committee asked the Board to carry out a sample inquiry among businessmen to provide some indication of the degree of interest there would be in information of this kind. The inquiry showed that a substantial number of people would find the information of value, and the committee accordingly recommended that these questions should be included.

When the plans for the inquiry had received Ministerial approval, a press notice was issued giving advance notice of arrangements for the census, and large firms in the retail trade who were to be asked for the fullest range of information were given notice of what would be required from them by means of a specimen copy of the census form they would be asked to complete.

It was not possible at that time to give similar notice to smaller traders since there was no list of them available. For most small traders, advance notice was less needful, since 19 out of 20 of them were to be asked only for descriptions of their business and of the kinds of goods sold, together with particulars of the numbers of persons employed, and a single figure for their turnover in the year. Specimen copies of census forms were however made available to trade associations representing retail traders, and to individual retailers on request.

The Purpose of the Census

A full Census of Distribution is taken about once in ten years. To minimise the cost of this year's census, only a sample of traders were asked the full range of questions; for 19 traders out of 20, the information required was limited to figures of employment and turnover, together with descriptive information.

The census will provide a fresh starting point for the monthly statistics of retail sales, and for estimates of hire purchase debt, stocks, and capital expenditure; these are all variable elements in the economic situation about which the Government needs reliable information.

The census results will be of use also to the business community, both by making possible the continuance of a good series of monthly figures, and by providing a detailed analysis of the structure of retail trade in 1961.

Preparatory work during 1961

Lists of the smaller firms were compiled in conjunction with the taking of the Census of Population in April 1961. Traders' names were noted by inspection from outside, and one consequence of this was that we did not know whether to address the proprietor as 'Mr.' or 'Mrs.' and did not always obtain the correct initials (not to mention the odd case in which the name of the shop was reported to us as '*Players Please*'). Empty shops were enumerated since they might be in operation before the end of the census year, and in these cases we had perforce to address the census forms to 'The Occupier'; this was also done where census forms were returned to us 'Not known' because the name had changed by the time they were issued.

A good deal of work was required on these lists after they reached the Census Office. It was necessary to extract the names of branches of large multiple firms, which were to make a single return from their head office. Reference numbers had to be assigned, the first part of which was a code number indicating the area in which the shop was situated for use later in compiling totals for individual counties and towns. Codes were also assigned to distinguish shops in the main shopping centres in the middle of a town from shops in minor shopping centres or on the outskirts—this representing another new departure in this

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

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Front Cover Photograph

Lifelike bronze animals, made by the Birmingham Guild of Holborn, London, stand on a granite crag under the spray of the Victoria Centennial Fountain—centre-piece of an area set aside for the expansion of Government buildings. The fountain was set in motion by the Hon. W. A. C. Bennett, Premier of British Columbia, standing in foreground on August 2, the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Victoria (*see report on page* 452).

Taking a Census of Distribution (*Continued*)

census. Other sources had to be used to build up lists of traders of certain special kinds (e.g. nurserymen, mail order traders, and market traders).

When the list for each area had been completed, the Census Office sent letters to all the traders in the area warning them that they would receive a census form for completion in the following January. At the same time, they were asked to claim exemption if they considered their business to be outside the scope of the census, and to let the Census Office know if more than one shop was operated, so that arrangements might be made for one form to be issued instead of two or more separate ones.

All the smaller traders in one area were written to at the same time, and after six weeks had been allowed for reply the census forms for that area were addressed and put into Post Office bags to await despatch; by this means, the heavy job of addressing several thousand forms was spread out over several months.

All the forms were collected by the Post Office on January 1, and the first completed returns, from local traders, were received back the following day. Since then the great majority of the forms issued have been returned completed, the flow having been stimulated by the issue of reminders in April and June.

Dealing with census returns

Without having actually worked on a large statistical operation of this kind, it is difficult to understand how much work is involved after the returns have been received, and why it takes so long before the census results are published. All that needs to be done, it appears, is to add up large numbers of figures; surely this should not to be very difficult or take so very long.

The first part of the explanation is that, with an operation of this magnitude, it takes many months for the returns to come in; and the returns in the census for 1961 are not all in even yet.

Secondly, it cannot be assumed that the information given on every return received is complete and correct. If only it could, the job of taking a census would be immeasurably easier, and would cost a great deal less. But taking into consideration that most people naturally do not much relish having to fill up official forms, complete accuracy is probably unobtainable.

Errors have in fact been found even in returns made by very large firms where—because of the larger amount of information they are asked for—the risk of an error occurring somewhere is greater than on the simpler forms. Among smaller firms, there was a regrettable tendency to complete those sections of the form describing the nature of the business and indicating whether certain kinds of goods were sold, but to omit the one really important figure required, namely the turnover in the year.

The questions about whether particular class of goods were sold made rather a formidable array in the case of large multiple retailers with perhaps a thousand or more branches, but have generally been very well answered. With one such firm, selling a wide variety of goods, a special arrangement was made that they should enter noughts for the kinds of goods they did not sell, instead of crosses for those they did, since there would be so many less of the former than of the latter.

Where errors are found in returns, whose causes are not obvious, it is necessary to write and ask for corrections to be made, and this absorbs a good deal of time. A still greater volume of correspondence arises from letters written to the Board by traders, asking questions about the census, or—sometimes—pouring out their troubles to us, which we deal with as sympathetically as we can.

Though it makes, we hope, for goodwill, answering correspondence takes up a lot of time which can ill be spared, and we sometimes wish that more traders would study the notes on the census forms and get on with completing them instead of writing to us about them. Since great numbers of letters are received within the space of a few weeks it is not always possible for us to answer them as promptly as we would like.

Though we receive occasional complaints, as is probably inevitable with an operation of this character and magnitude, their numbers are relatively small, and our relations with traders have generally been friendly. We appreciated the reaction of one large multiple organization, who attached to their admirably completed return, without other comment, a copy of the following cartoon.

Taking a Census of Distribution (*Continued*)

Reproduced by Courtesy of *The Grocer*

'In return for my census form, I'd like the Board of Trade to let me know in complete detail what they were up to exactly in 1961*!'*

Apart from dealing with correspondence, there are a number of processes to be carried out on all Census of Distribution returns before any results can be compiled. The first of these consists of a quick examination to see that the returns are complete, and made on the appropriate form; it is at this stage that queries are raised if, for example, turnover figures are missing.

The next stage is to assign numeric codes for certain items of information as a preparation for mechanical analysis; in addition to the area codes incorporated in the reference numbers, codes are assigned, for example, for the year of return, legal status, membership of buying groups, and special methods of trading such as by self-service. Additional coding is required in respect of branch shops of multiple organizations, each of which must be given the appropriate area code among others. Classification to one of sixty-nine different kinds of business is carried out as a separate operation, since drawing a line between one and another can be very tricky, and though the classification rules have been somewhat simplified they are still quite complex.

After classification, the information is punched on to Hollerith cards, and is then ready for a more thorough examination to detect probable errors, which is done by computer. A preliminary to this, once a large enough batch of returns is available in each kind of business, is to analyse the distribution of important ratios, such as turnover per person employed, in order to determine the limits outside which queries will be raised.

A more detailed examination is made of figures included on those returns giving more than the basic minimum of information. Because of their limited numbers, the examination of these returns can most efficiently be carried out only when most of them have been received. This process is, therefore, still going on, and may still result in some traders being asked questions about returns sent to the Board of Trade some time ago.

Publication of results

The results of the first Census of Distribution, for 1950, appeared in 1953 and 1954 and it took two and a half years before the first of them came out. For 1961, we expect to be able to publish the first results early in 1963, after little more than a year, and to publish all the main results in little more than two years. We hope to achieve this result although the Census of Distribution for 1961 is being handled by a much smaller staff than was engaged on the 1950 census.

When the census reports are published, we shall turn our attention to the preparation of special analyses of various kinds, a number of which have already been commissioned. In accordance with established practice, analyses of this kind can be undertaken on a repayment basis that is, within the limits of available resources, and subject to strict observance of the rules forbidding the disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings. An article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 10, 1961 (page 571) outlined the tables which were to be prepared for publication in the Census Reports, and invited people requiring additional information from the census to get in touch with the Census Office. This invitation still holds, and application should be made to the Board of Trade, Census Office, Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex (Pinner 8771, Ext. 121.)

Census of Production for 1963

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the next full and detailed Census of Production will be taken in 1964, in respect of business done in 1963. A detailed census of this kind is now taken only once in five years, the last one having related to 1958. The censuses of production for the years from 1959 to 1961 were of a very simple character, and so will be the census to be taken next year relating to 1962.

The census for 1963 will include detailed questions about the different classes of goods bought and sold, and also questions about certain business expenses, but full particulars will be required only from larger firms employing 25 or more persons. Information copies of the forms to be completed by larger firms are being issued shortly in order to give them the opportunity of adapting their records where necessary so that the figures required for the census may be extracted more easily when the time comes.

The Census of Production is among the most important of the economic statistical inquiries carried out by the Government. Much of the economic information which appears month by month in various Government publications depends on the census, which provides the comprehensive information about industry which is needed if current figures are to be collected economically and accurately. It is, for example, the basis for the monthly index of production and the indices of wholesale prices.

In this census, information is being obtained about certain business expenses, including in particular transport expenses. Hitherto, there has been little systematic information about the importance of transport costs to different industries, and this is a subject on which the Government wants more facts. Moreover, these figures and those of other expenses will improve the accuracy of the indices of production and the national income statistics.

The scope of the census for 1963 and the information to be obtained were considered by the Census of Production Advisory Committee. The scope of the census will be similar to that covered by the census for 1958. The census forms for 1963 will include questions on (1) working proprietors, (2) employment, (3) wages and salaries, (4) stocks, (5) capital expenditure, (6) work done by other firms, transport costs and certain other expenses, (7) materials, goods and fuel purchased, and (8) sales and work done.

In sections (2) and (3) separate particulars will not be required for males and females; nor will figures be required for a pay-week in October in addition to figures for the year as a whole.

In the purchase section (7), firms will be asked for details of the items purchased as well as their total cost, information which has

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Advance Factories in Durham and Northumberland

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the two advance factories, which the Minister of Labour stated in the House of Commons on July 24 were to be built in Durham and Northumberland, are to be erected respectively in the U.D.C. areas of Crook and Willington and Seaton Valley. The factories, to be built by The Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, will be approximately 17,000 sq. ft. in area. That at Crook will be on land already owned by the Board of Trade but the exact location of the factory for Seaton Valley has not yet been determined.

Notes:

The President of the Board of Trade announced in the House of Commons on July 26, 1962, that he had decided to build one advance factory in each of the following areas, the exact location of each factory depending on the availability of land:

Scotland:

N.E. Lanarkshire – Whitburn, Larkhall – Loamshagow – Douglas, Central West Fife, Central Ayrshire, Sanguhar – Kirkconnel, and Stranraer.

England:

S.W. Durham and S.E. Northumberland.

Wales:

N.W. Wales.

The Development Districts of Crook and Seaton Delaval are both affected by run-down in mining employment. Both factories will be of a standard type, suitable for accommodating most kinds of light industry. On recent experience, about half the firms visiting the North East to see industrial facilities were light engineering firms, the other half covering a variety of trades. At the present moment there is a fair measure of interest from the food industry.

New Factory at Spennymoor

THE BOARD OF TRADE and F. Perkins Ltd., manufacturers of diesel engines, jointly announce that a new factory is to be built at Spennymoor in the County of Durham.

This plant will form part of a U.K. expansion project by the Perkins Group.

The Spennymoor factory is to be built by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, alongside the Great North Road at Thinford cross-roads, and will provide employment for male workers. A further announcement will be made by the Company in the very near future.

Census of Production (*Continued*)

not been obtained since the census for 1954; but the number of items for which particulars of the quantity purchased will be required as well as the value has been kept to a minimum for 1963. Questions are included about the number of persons engaged on transport work, and about the costs of operating road goods vehicles. Other business costs on which questions will be asked include employers' National Insurance contributions and payments to superannuation and other pension funds; payments for rates, postage, telephone, etc.; and the cost of plant and machinery hired.

The commodity headings under which sales and purchases are to be analysed have been settled after consultation with the trade associations representing firms in the industries concerned.

Small firms with fewer than 25 employees will be required in this census to state only the nature of their business and the number of persons employed, except in a few industries in which they contribute a substantial proportion of total output; in such industries a sample of firms will be asked to complete a simplified version of the standard form.

The Board of Trade will be glad to provide any further explanation that may be required about the arrangements for the census. Inquiries should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Census Office, Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex; or by telephone to Pinner 8771, Extension 125.

President and Permanent Secretary in Scotland

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, accompanied by Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade, were guests at an informal dinner given by the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday. The President is making a circular tour of Scottish industry covering Dundee, Fife and Edinburgh before returning to Glasgow today.

British Mission to Promote Engineering Trade with Sweden

A JOINT MISSION from the British Engineers' Association and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association will visit Sweden from September 9 to 19 to investigate means of further promoting trade in engineering products between the two countries. The Mission is at the invitation of the Sveriges Mekanforbund, the Swedish Association of Metalworking Industries, whose members were represented by a delegation to the United Kingdom in the autumn of 1960.

The Mission to Sweden will be led by Mr. L. H. Short, Chairman of the BEAMA Export Panel and Director of Overseas Operations, English Electric Co. Ltd., and the delegates will include senior executives from some of Britain's leading electrical and mechanical engineering companies.

Final plans for the Mission were completed at a meeting and luncheon in London on August 20 which was attended by Sir Richard Powell (Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade), Mr. P. B. Kollberg (Chargé d'Affaires, Swedish Embassy), Mr. Harold H. Mullens (President of the BEAMA), Mr. E. N. Griffith (President of the BEA), and representatives of the Export Council for Europe and of the Federation of British Industries.

Monumental Fountain for Victoria

A HIGHLIGHT of this year's centenary celebrations in Victoria, capital of British Columbia, was the unveiling by the Hon. W. A. C. Bennett, Premier of British Columbia, on August 2, of a monumental fountain in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings.

The fountain tells the story of British Columbia. The bowl is of native British Columbia stone with a centre-piece in bronze and stone of sea-gulls on the wing and sea otters. Four bronze figures on the outer edge of the bowl, each with its appropriate plaque, represent the four original Colonial jurisdictions which were amalgamated to form British Columbia. The figures have been selected from the lore of the native peoples who inhabited these areas – the Raven for Vancouver Island; the Eagle for the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Bear for British Columbia; and the Wolf for the Stikine Territory.

The fountain was designed by Mr. R. H. Savery, adviser to the Provincial Government on landscape architecture. The Government of British Columbia was anxious to find a British firm to cast the bronze figures. Various firms were suggested by the Principal British Trade Commissioner in Vancouver and the Birmingham Guild Limited of Ely Place, London, was finally commissioned to do the work. From designs and drawings supplied by Mr. Savery the Birmingham Guild Limited made sand plaster models and from these cast the bronze animal figures, which, together with bronze plaques setting out the historical background, constituted an export order worth £7,056. The figures have captured the sense of strength and power of the animals and the grace of gulls in flight, and the result has been acclaimed as a work of art worthy of the occasion it commemorates.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

Domestic Pottery and Electrical Ware for June 1962; *Tools and Implements for June* 1962.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year post free:

Carpets and Rugs for March-May 1962; *Soap and Synthetic Detergents for April-June* 1962.

Export of Non-ferrous Metal Scrap, Wastes and Residues

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that new arrangements have been made governing the export of specified types of non-ferrous metal scrap, wastes and residues.

An Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export to any destination during the period September 5, 1962 to December 4, 1962 of firebox copper scrap, paper covered copper wire scrap, enamelled copper hair wire scrap, brass rod swarf, contaminated nickel silver scrap and copper scale.

The Board are prepared to consider as heretofore applications to export the following, where the applicant can satisfy the Board that he has the material in stock or can readily obtain supplies:-

(1) Certain nickel alloys, wastes and residues not normally used in the manufacture of steel or of non-ferrous alloys
(2) Tungsten metal scrap
(3) Molybdenum metal scrap

Where the Board are satisfied that the applicant has the material in stock, or can readily obtain it, and has offered it to consumers in the United Kingdom who have declined to purchase it, the Board will also consider applications for the export of the following:

(i) Hard drawn copper wire scrap
(ii) Bronze and cadmium copper wire scrap
(iii) Beryllium copper scrap
(iv) Nickel silver borings and cuttings
(v) Nickel alloy scrap normally used in the manufacture of steel but not including alloys in which iron predominates by weight over each of the other metals
(vi) Zinc wastes and residues
(vii) Tantalum and tantalum/cobalt scrap and residues
(viii) Cobalt wastes and residues
(ix) Cadmium wastes and residues and cadmium battery plates
(x) Germanium metal scrap
(xi) Remelted zinc

In present circumstances, apart from minor exceptions, the Board will not normally license the export of non-ferrous metal scrap, wastes and residues other than those referred to above.

Further notices will be issued from time to time when it is considered necessary to amend the practice.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Engineering Industries Division, Branch 3.B. Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, telephone Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 7724.

Correspondence or inquiries concerning the issue of licences should be addressed to Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, E.C.1, telephone Monarch 4071.

Copies of the Open General Licence (price 3d., by post 5½d.) will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and Branches.

Note:

Exports of non-ferrous metal scrap, wastes and residues have been subject to export control since 1939. Exports have been permitted if the material is in surplus or cannot be economically processed in this country.

The Board's practice with regard to the issue of export licences was explained in an announcement made on December 1, 1958. Following representations the Board of Trade have recently reviewed the possibility of making these arrangements more flexible and has consulted the organizations representing the scrap metal merchants and the consumers.

The present notice sets out the current position in respect of those types of non-ferrous metal scrap, wastes and residues for which the Board of Trade have production responsibility.

The two new features of these arrangements are:

(a) The Open General Licence which has now been issued allowing the free export of certain specified types of non-ferrous scrap and metallic residues for a limited period of three months; and
(b) The provision whereby exports of scrap hard drawn copper wire and scrap bronze and cadmium copper wire will be considered subject to the applicant having offered the material to consumers in the United Kingdom who have declined to purchase it. In the past restricted amounts of these two types of scrap have been allowed to be exported only after specific announcements have been made limiting the time in which applications could be made and calling for audited stock certificates.

Drawback Application of Protective Duties on Tea, Coffee and Sugar for some Export Purposes

FOLLOWING the Chancellor's announcement in his Budget speech and Financial Statement of the intention to transfer the present revenue duties on tea, coffee and sugar to the formal status of protective duties under the Import Duties Act, 1958, the Board of Trade gave notice on April 13, 1962, (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 20, 1962, page 850) that they were prepared to consider applications for the introduction (simultaneously with the transfer of the duties) of schemes providing for allowance of drawback of the protective duties on the items affected when imported for export purposes.

The Board now give notice that they have under consideration applications for allowance of drawback of the intended protective duties on the following items when imported for use in production of the respective export goods described:

	Imported Materials	Export Goods
Tea	Tea	Blended tea
Coffee	Coffee beans, not kiln dried, roasted or ground.	(i) Roasted coffee in bean or ground form; (ii) Soluble coffee powder.
Sugar	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid (other than of Commonwealth origin), liable to duty under tariff heading 17.01.	(i) Refined sugar; (ii) Syrup; (iii) Treacle; (iv) Molasses.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make on these applications should be addressed in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than September 21, 1962.

Anti-Dumping Duty Application on Styrene Monomer

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on February 23, 1962, that they were considering an application for the imposition of duties under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, on styrene monomer imported from the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. It was announced on March 9 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, March 9, page 486) that the application had been extended to cover imports from Canada.

The Board of Trade announce that they are satisfied that imports from the United States are dumped and that this dumping has caused material injury to the British styrene monomer industry. In the case of imports from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany the Board of Trade are satisfied that a case for action has not been made out.

The United States exporter concerned has informed the Board of Trade that shipments of styrene monomer to Britain will be suspended while the firm considers the Board of Trade's decision. The Board of Trade is therefore taking no further action for the time being.

The Board of Trade would be bound to consider taking appropriate anti-dumping action if imports into Britain of styrene monomer from other suppliers in the United States or from suppliers elsewhere appeared to be dumped.

Outstanding Overdrafts of Nationalized Industries

THE TREASURY announce that the total of the bank overdrafts at August 15, 1962, of the seven authorities to which advances may be made under section 42 of the Finance Act 1956, as amended was £70.8 million of which £60.5 million was from the clearing banks and £10.3 million from the Scottish banks.

FOOD CONSUMPTION LEVELS

In the article 'Food Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom' in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* some columns were inadvertently omitted from the tables. Accordingly, the text and the full tables are reproduced on pages i-iv of today's issue.

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in July

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including July, 1962, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

PRODUCTION

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1956	52	707,594	13,608	286,446	5,509	10,504	202
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd Quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
1961 May	4	90,302	22,576	37,406	9,352	1,405	351
June	5	115,960	23,192	46,366	9,273	1,699	340
July	4	98,334	24,584	36,043	9,011	1,159	280
1962 May	4	110,669	27,667	32,227	8,057	1,154	289
June	5	126,649	25,330	40,569	8,114	1,513	303
July	4	63,171	15,793	21,154	5,289	1,107	277

EXPORTS

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1956	334,176	122,018	3,741
1957	424,322	116,196	6,069
1958	483,877	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd Quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
1961 May	29,827	12,329	444
June	31,937	15,761	676
July	31,497	14,283	594
1962 May	45,935	13,111	577
June	49,899	12,129	556
July	49,024	12,564	497

Notes: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Imports of Canned Grapefruit from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1012 of today's date announce that the quota for imports of canned grapefruit from the Dollar Area during the twelve months commencing October 1, 1962, will be at the unchanged level of £450,000 c.i.f.

Applications can be considered only from previous licence holders. They should be made on form TIP/A (or ILB/A) and be sent to reach the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than **September 10, 1962.** Page 1 of the application form should be completed and page 2 may be left blank; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address and reference number, and the description of goods (canned grapefruit) should be entered.

New Companies Registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during July 1962 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of *unlimited* companies and companies *limited by guarantee*.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000		1,813	1,813
£1,000 and under £10,000		966	966
£10,000 and under £50,000		155	155
£50,000 and under £100,000		12	12
£100,000 and under £1,000,000		8	8
£1,000,000 and above		—	—
Total number		2,954	2,954
		'000's	'000's
Total amount of Nominal Capital		£6,989	£6,989

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1961-1962

	1961		1962	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,933	8,057	2,354	15,038
February	2,731	9,304	2,530	7,667
March	3,820	17,075	3,552	10,032
April	2,620	8,470	2,697	6,924
May	3,020	9,402	3,165	8,572
June	3,084	10,669	2,731	36,710
July	2,682	7,144	2,954	6,989
August	2,466	7,142		
September	2,411	8,385		
October	2,456	8,005		
November	2,584	8,979		
December	2,405	7,770		
Total	33,212	110,402		

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for June 1962, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 120 (1958=100). Despite the Whitsun holiday this is two points higher than the index for May 1962, and one point higher than for June 1961 (when Whitsun was in May). The index numbers of the main industrial groups in June 1962 with the increase or decrease on June 1961 shown in brackets are: Textiles 112 (no change); Clothing 139 (+11 points); Engineering and metals 97 (−13); Food, drink and tobacco 141 (+5); Timber and furniture 113 (−12); other manufacturing industries 140 (no change); Construction 135 (+26); Gas, electricity and water 114 (+6).

Import and Export Prices in July

IN JULY the import price index fell by half of one per cent. to 95 (1954=100) and, with no change in the overall export price index, the terms of trade improved by one point to 84.

The fall in the total import price index was the result of a fall in the index for imports of food, beverages and tobacco (due, in the main, to decreases in the average values of imported fruit and vegetables) and in the index for basic materials. These decreases were, however, partly offset by an increase of one point in the index for fuels.

There was no change in the overall export price index or in the total index for manufactured goods. Within the manufactured goods class, however, there were falls of half of one per cent. in both the metals and textiles indices but these were offset by a slight rise in the engineering products index and a rise of almost one per cent. in the other manufactured goods index. All these movements appear as changes of one point in the individual index numbers.

The method of calculating the import and export price index was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

(1954=100)

	Imports					Exports						* Terms of Trade
		(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)	Class D)		Manufactured Goods (Class D)					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactures	Total	Total	† Metals	‡ Engineering Products	§ Textiles (excluding clothing)	Other	
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	104	103	100	102	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	112	107	99	104	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	115	112	101	106	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	118	115	101	105	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	115	117	98	106	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	118	120	102	106	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
1961 January	98	97	94	95	107	112	114	118	121	105	106	88
February	97	94	94	96	107	112	115	119	122	107	105	87
March	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	118	121	106	106	87
April	98	96	95	97	108	112	115	118	121	107	106	88
May	99	96	97	96	109	112	115	117	120	107	107	88
June	98	95	96	95	108	112	115	116	121	108	106	88
July	97	92	97	96	107	112	115	118	121	105	106	86
August	95	91	96	93	106	112	115	119	122	107	105	85
September	95	91	95	95	106	112	115	117	123	106	106	85
October	96	91	95	96	106	112	115	118	122	106	106	85
November	96	93	93	97	106	112	115	118	122	104	107	85
December	96	93	94	96	106	113	116	118	123	106	107	85
1962 January	96	93	93	96	106	113	116	119	123	106	107	85
February	96	94	93	96	105	113	116	120	123	106	106	85
March	96	94	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	107	107	85
April	96	96	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	107	106	85
May	95	94	91	96	104	113	116	120	123	106	105	84
June	96	96	91	94	104	113	116	120	123	106	105	85
July	95	95	90	95	104	113	116	119	124	105	106	84

* Import price index as percentage of the export price index.
† Export List Division D.12, 13 and 14.
‡ Export List Division D.15, 16 and 17, 18, 19 and 22.
§ Export List Division D.6, 7, 8 and 9.

New British Standards

RECENT BRITISH STANDARDS are listed below. Copies are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

B.S.	Particulars	Price
3500 :	Methods for creep and rupture testing of metals:	
	Part 1: Uninterrupted tensile rupture testing	4s. 6d.
	Part 2: Interrupted tensile rupture testing	4s. 6d.
	Part 3: Uninterrupted tensile creep testing	4s. 6d.
	Part 4: Interrupted tensile creep testing	4s.
	Part 5: Production acceptance tests	4s.
3525 :	Dimensions of dry type unflanged and flanged interference fit cylinder liners (for i.c. engines with cast iron cylinder blocks)	10s.
3526 :	Dimensions of wet type cylinder liners for i.c. engines	10s.
3533 :	Terms relating to thermal insulation	6s.
3534 :	Epoxide resin systems for glass fibre reinforced plastics:	
	Part 1: Wet lay-up systems	5s.
3536 :	Asbestos insulating boards and asbestos wallboards	4s.
3537 :	Dimensions of gudgeon pins for i.c. engines	3s.
	REVISED BRITISH STANDARDS	
365 :	Galvanized steel wire ropes for shipping purposes	7s. 6d.
990 :	Steel casement windows and casement doors:	
	Part 1: Windows and doors accessible for repair, maintenance and reglazing from ladders	15s.
1380 :	Method for determining the speed of sensitized photographic materials Part 1: Negative monochrome material for use in daylight	5s.
1446 :	Mastic asphalt (natural rock asphalt aggregate) for roads and footways	4s.
1447 :	Mastic asphalt (limestone aggregate) for roads and footways	4s.
1624/5 :	Woven cotton tapes – superfine, medium and heavy qualities	6s.
1995 :	Di-(2-ethlhyexyl) phthalate	3s.
1996 :	Dimethyl phthalate	3s.
1997 :	Glycerol triacetate	3s.
2535 :	Di-n-butyl sebacate	3s.
2536 :	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate	3s.

United Kingdom Trade in July

EXPORTS HAVE risen fast this year. In the three months May-July the value of United Kingdom exports, seasonally adjusted, was 4 per cent. more than in the previous three months and 6 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter of 1961. Monthly movements are not necessarily significant but July itself was another good month, almost equalling the high June figure. There have been notable increases in exports this year to the sterling area and to Western Europe.

Imports have been moving upwards since the Spring. Before that they had changed little for about nine months following the steep decline in the first half of last year. In the three months May-July they were over 5 per cent. more (seasonally adjusted) than in the previous three months. A large part of the increase has been in food and feeding stuffs, and some of it is almost certainly temporary.

The larger increase in imports than in exports in the last three months led to an increase in the deficit in the balance of trade (the difference between imports c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b.). In May-July the deficit was £42 million a month, seasonally adjusted; in the previous three months it was £37 million a month and over the year 1961 £46 million a month.

Exports

Exports to the sterling area have recovered strongly this year after their decline during 1961. In the three months May-July they were 7 per cent. higher (seasonally adjusted) than in the previous three months and accounted for rather more than half the total rise in exports between the two periods. Exports to Australia increased sharply at the beginning of the year but there has been only moderate growth since; in the last three months they were 2 per cent. more than in the previous three months. The increase in exports to New Zealand came rather later; in the last three months they were as much as 37 per cent. more than in February-April. There has been a small decline in exports to India this year.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values — £ million per month

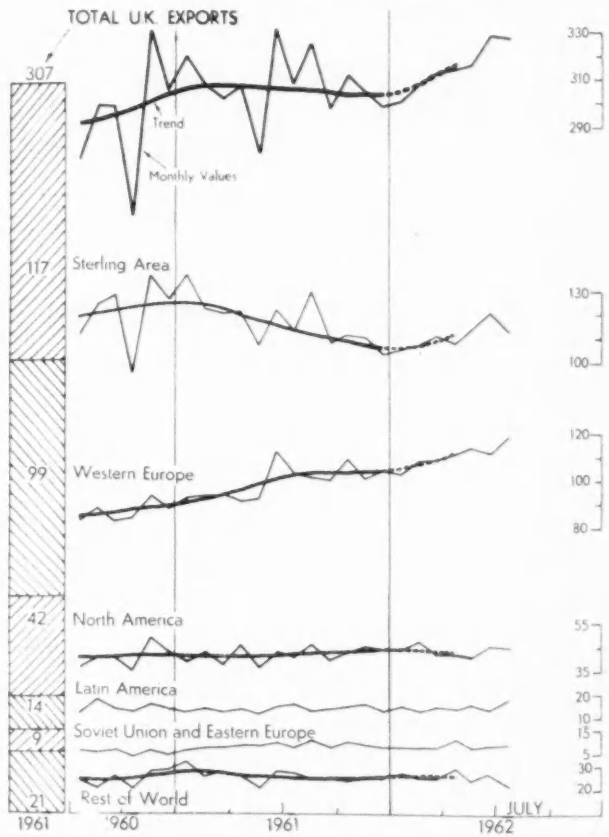
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 2nd Quarter	311·3	372·0	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
1962 February	298·2	333·0	10·9
March	322·4	389·7	14·9
April	327·3	349·1	14·2
May	337·6	411·6	15·6
June	317·0	369·9	13·4
July	327·8	387·2	12·3
January-July	320·2	376·6	13·4

B. Seasonally adjusted Values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 2nd Quarter	305	362	14
3rd Quarter	309	358	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
2nd Quarter	319	369	14
1962 February	307	362	11
March	312	358	11
April	314	359	14
May	316	379	15
June	328	369	14
July	327	390	14
January-July	315	371	13
February-April	311	360	12
May-July	324	379	14

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961			1962						
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Sterling Area	111	110	103	105	107	111	108	114	121	113
Western Europe	104	101	104	103	108	109	111	114	112	119
North America	43	45	44	44	47	42	42	41	46	45
Latin America	15	16	13	15	13	15	14	16	14	18
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	10	9	8	8	8	8	11	8	9	9
Rest of World	24	25	25	27	25	25	24	24	27	22
Total	311	304	298	300	307	312	314	316	323	327

Exports to other sterling area countries have increased; in the last three months they were 5 per cent. more than in February-April.

Continued growth in exports to Western Europe, of 6 per cent. on the previous three months and 13 per cent. over the past year, was the other major element in the rise in exports this year. Most of the recent growth has been to the six Common Market countries, in May-July exports to them were 9 per cent. more than in the previous three months. The growth of exports to EFTA countries was not maintained in the last few months, mainly because of

U.K. Trade in July (*Continued*)

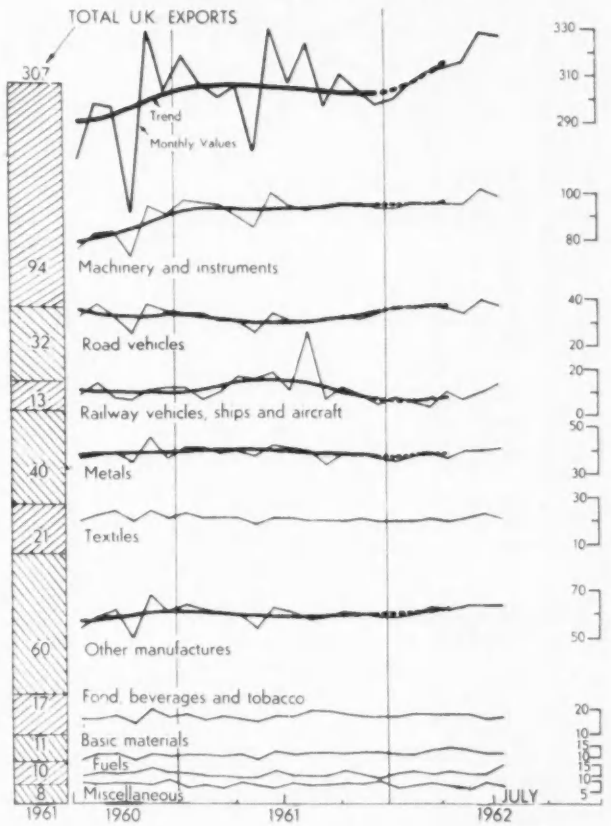
reduced deliveries of ships, and in fact the value in the three months May-July was 2 per cent. less than in the previous three months.

There has been little change in exports to North America this year, a modest increase in exports to the United States being offset by falling exports to Canada. There was an increase in exports to Latin America in the last three months but a fall in exports to the rest of the world.

Much of the increase in exports in the last three months has been in manufactured goods. There was also an increase in exports of fuels and lubricants but a fall in exports of food, beverages and tobacco.

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

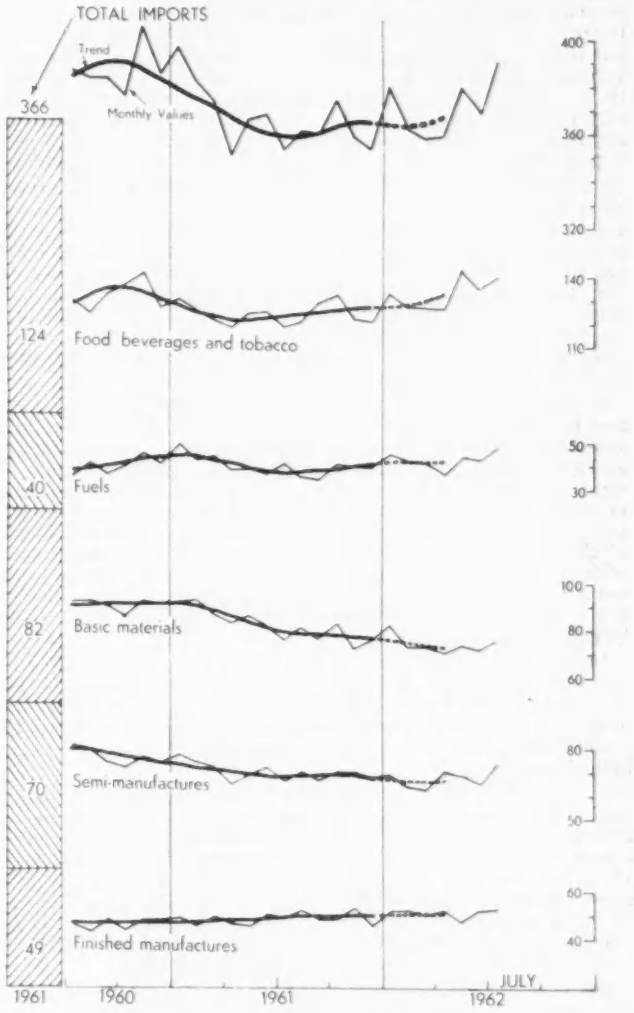
Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961			1962						
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Food, beverages and tobacco	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	17	17
Basic materials	11	12	12	11	11	13	14	13	12	12
Fuels, etc.	12	10	9	11	12	11	12	11	11	15
Manufactures	262	257	250	254	258	261	262	265	279	275
Engineering products	142	137	133	140	140	138	144	139	150	149
Machinery and instruments	96	96	94	94	96	96	96	96	102	99
Road vehicles	33	32	34	37	37	38	36	34	40	37
Rly. vehs., ships, aircraft	12	9	5	8	6	4	11	7	10	13
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	39	39	38	36	38	39	37	40	40	41
Textiles	20	21	20	20	20	21	20	21	23	21
Other mfrs.	61	60	59	59	60	63	62	64	64	64
Miscellaneous	9	8	10	7	8	9	8	7	10	8
Total	311	304	298	300	307	312	314	316	328	327

Imports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961			1962						
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Food, beverages and tobacco	129	122	123	132	128	127	127	143	135	140
Basic materials	82	73	76	82	73	73	71	74	72	76
Fuels	41	39	40	45	43	42	37	44	43	48
Semi-mfrs.	70	70	71	69	64	63	70	69	65	74
Finished mfrs.	49	53	47	52	52	51	53	48	52	53
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	374	359	353	380	362	358	359	379	369	390

More than two-fifths of the increase in exports has been in engineering products, which were 4 per cent. more than in February-April. Other notable increases this year have been in exports of chemicals, textiles (mainly man-made fibres) and metals. Within the engineering group, exports of machinery and instruments were 3 per cent. more. Exports of ships and boats were higher in the last three months but still below the average for last year and well below the high rates achieved in the middle of last year; those exports are naturally very erratic. Exports of road vehicles had increased quite quickly at the end of last year and in the early months of this but there has been no further growth in the last three months.

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. Trade in July (*Continued*)

Imports

Much of the increase in imports in the last three months over the previous three months has been in food, beverages and tobacco. Imports of industrial materials and of fuels also have increased but the three months to three months comparison contains large variations in individual months and it is not certain that the trend in these categories has turned upwards. Continued growth in industrial production might, however, be expected to lead to increased imports of industrial materials in due course.

In the last three months imports of food, beverages and tobacco were 9 per cent. more (seasonally adjusted) than in the previous three months. Increases in imports of fruit and vegetables and cereals and animal feeding stuffs have been particularly large. The increase in imports of fruit and vegetables has occurred since the end of the first quarter, with large imports of potatoes predominating. The latest figures suggest that these are falling away again. Imports of cereals and feeding stuffs started to grow in the fourth quarter of last year and have increased by 20 per cent. since then. Imports of tobacco have increased in recent months but these were particularly low in the first quarter of the year.

Imports of industrial materials were declining throughout 1961 and in the early part of this year. In the last three months they were 4 per cent. more than in the previous three months but as explained above it is not certain that the trend has turned upwards. Between the two three monthly periods there was a small increase in imports of basic materials and a larger increase, of 6 per cent. in manufacturers for further processing. Increased imports of chemicals, timber, paper and metals contributed to this. Imports of fuels were markedly higher in May-July than in February-April but this occurred mainly because imports were high in July and low in April. There does not seem to be much change in the underlying trend.

Imports of finished manufactures, which have been growing fast for some years, have declined a little since the beginning of 1962. In May-July they were 2 per cent. less than in the previous three months (but still 4 per cent. more than a year earlier). Within this group imports of machinery and instruments were 6 per cent. down in the last three months.

Most of the increase in imports in recent months has been from the sterling area with especially large imports from Australia and New Zealand. In the last three months imports from the sterling area were 12 per cent. more than in the previous three months. There has been little change in imports from North America or, in recent months, from Western Europe, though these latter increased earlier in the year. Imports from Latin America recovered in the fourth quarter of 1961 and have continued to increase in 1962 with large shipments of cereals and feeding stuffs.

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last ten months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

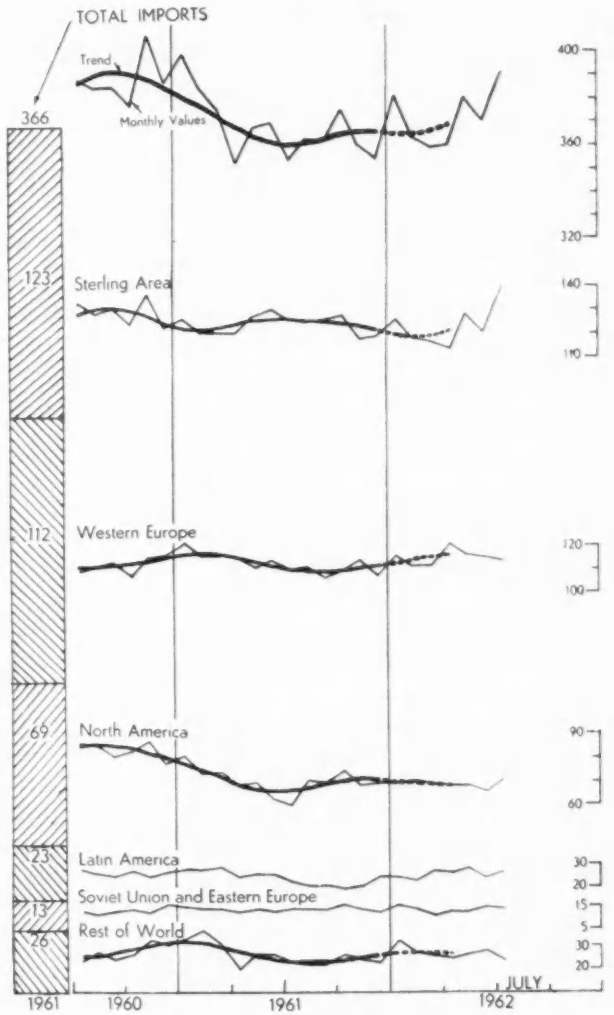
Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on August 24* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for September† due to be published on or about September 21.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, July 1962, H.M. Stationery Office, Price 25s. 6d. (by post 26s. 6d.).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, Price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961			1962						
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Sterling Area	127	117	118	125	118	116	113	128	120	139
Western Europe	109	113	107	115	111	111	120	116	115	113
North America	74	68	69	69	70	69	69	69	66	71
Latin America	19	20	24	24	23	27	26	28	24	27
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	14	13	12	15	13	11	13	13	15	14
Rest of World	27	25	24	32	27	26	25	27	28	24
Total	374	359	353	380	362	358	359	379	369	390

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Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for June, 1962, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 117 (seasonally adjusted). Thus the rise in output continued in June, and the latest three-monthly average (seasonally adjusted) again shows a 2 per cent. increase over the previous three months. The increase in the second quarter was widely spread throughout industry.

The following table introduces seasonally adjusted index numbers for the major industries and industry groups. Owing to the remaining monthly variability in these figures, too much significance should not be placed on the month-to-month changes. The average index numbers of the latest three months and of the previous three months are shown at the foot of the table as a more reliable guide to the changes which have taken place in recent months.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries											
			Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·2	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·5	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·8	93	114·7	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
Unadjusted:														
1961 1st Quarter	115	95	116	106	105	108	128	123	129	114	118	86	145	113
2nd Quarter	116	94	118	114	108	124	126	122	127	117	123	85	117	109
3rd Quarter	108	83	108	108	104	116	118	121	118	106	115	84	100	95
4th Quarter	116	98	116	113	111	117	125	123	125	116	128	87	105	102
1962 1st Quarter	116	99	116	108	108	107	129	119	131	117	124	88	117	102
2nd Quarter (prov.)	116	96	117					118		117	124	89	116	
1962 April	113	93	114	111	109	114	126	112	128	113	119	90	112	99
May	119	102	120	120	114	131	132	120	134	120	125	88	122	108
June (prov.)	116	94	118					121		118	129	87	113	
Seasonally adjusted:														
1961 1st Quarter	113	91	114	110	106	118	125	121	126	112	116	85	110	109
2nd Quarter	115	93	116	109	106	115	124	122	125	115	123	86	112	106
3rd Quarter	115	93	116	111	108	116	124	123	124	115	124	85	110	104
4th Quarter	113	92	113	110	108	115	125	122	125	112	122	87	106	100
1962 1st Quarter	113	94	113	112	109	116	126	117	127	113	121	87	111	98
2nd Quarter (prov.)	115	95	116					118		116	125	89	111	
1962 April	114	94	114	110	110	112	125	110	128	114	122	89	111	99
May	116	96	116	113	109	118	128	122	129	116	125	89	113	102
June (prov.)	117	95	118					123		117	128	89	108	
January-March (av.)	113	94	113	111*	107*	117*	126*	117	127*	113	121	87	111	98*
April-June (av.) (prov.)	115	95	116	112*	110*	114*	126*	118	128*	116	125	89	111	100*

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing			Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	107	108	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	122	121	123	113	110	102	120	116	117	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	114	116	111	107	102	122	119	122	115	116	120	116	120	116
Unadjusted:															
1960 1st Quarter	122	122	120	115	110	106	127	118	120	115	110	127	114	116	130
2nd Quarter	121	121	121	111	107	105	121	123	127	117	118	122	122	121	105
3rd Quarter	104	103	108	106	100	95	121	116	120	109	115	109	111	122	96
4th Quarter	111	110	117	113	110	104	119	120	121	119	120	121	117	120	131
1962 1st Quarter	111	111	115	112	106		125	117	115	120	104	122	116	118	145
2nd Quarter (prov.)		113		106	103		111					125			113
1962 April	112	111	114	105	99		117	120	116	125	104	121	115		122
May	116	116	117	109	108		113	130	129	131	120	131			116
June (prov.)		111		103	103		103					125			101
Seasonally adjusted:															
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	117	111	107	102	119	120	123	115	116	122	114	116	112
2nd Quarter	118	118	118	112	109	104	121	120	122	115	118	121	120	120	115
3rd Quarter	113	112	117	114	108	104	127	119	122	116	116	119	117	123	115
4th Quarter	109	108	114	109	103	101	120	118	122	114	113	117	113	120	120
1962 1st Quarter	107	107	111	107	103		117	117	116	119	109	117	115	118	126
2nd Quarter (prov.)		110		107	105		112					125			124
1962 April	110	109	114	105	102		112	122	117	127	110	120	119		126
May	111	110	114	107	106		110	123	119	135	118	126			128
June (prov.)		112		109	106		115					129			119
Jan.-March (av.)	106*	107	112*	107	103		117	117*	118*	116*	109*	117			126
April-June (av.) (prov.)	110*	110	113*	107	105		112	121*	117*	125*	113*	125			124

* Latest available three months (March-May) and previous three months (December-February).

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits during September to November, 1962

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during September to November 1962:

AUSTRALIA (Brisbane)	*J. R. Leeland	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	September	Previously an Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi).
CANADA (Alberta)	*J. L. Davies, O.B.E.	British Trade Commissioner	From September	In present post since 1957.
(Atlantic Provinces)	H. F. Codling	British Trade Commissioner	September	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Lahore).
(Toronto)	J. Ashwood	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	September	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi).
(Vancouver)	L. Eggleton	British Trade Commissioner	September	In present post since 1960.
(Winnipeg)	R. Fox	British Trade Commissioner	September	Previously served as British Trade Commissioner in Kenya (Nairobi) and Canada (Montreal).
CEYLON (Colombo)	J. C. Sloman	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	October	Has also served in the Trade Commission Office in Pakistan (Lahore).
HONG KONG	J. K. B. Davenport, M.B.E.	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	October	Previously served in Trade Commission Office, Bombay, India.
INDIA (Eastern India-Calcutta)	M. J. Marshall	Principal British Trade Commissioner	September/October	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Montreal and Edmonton).
(Madras)	G. H. Pecover	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	October	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in New Delhi.
NEW ZEALAND (Auckland)	†D. P. Dick	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From October	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi).
PAKISTAN (Dacca)	††O. E. Goddard	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From October	Has served in the Trade Commission Office in India (Bombay). In present post since 1960.
(Karachi)	R. W. B. Carter	Senior British Trade Commissioner	October	Has served as British Trade Commissioner in India (Calcutta and New Delhi), Ghana (Accra) and Ceylon (Colombo).
TANGANYIKA (Dar-es-Salaam)	W. F. B. Price	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	September	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi and Bombay) and Kenya (Nairobi).
BELGIUM (Brussels)	††J. R. Cotton, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Counsellor (Commercial)	September	In present post since 1957.
BOLIVIA (La Paz)	S. W. Martin	Second Secretary (Commercial)	October	In present post since 1961.
CAMBODIA (Phnom Penh)	L. A. Taylor	Second Secretary (Commercial)	End September/October	Has served as Second Secretary (Commercial) in Thailand (Bangkok).
CHINA (Peking)	*K. G. Ritchie	First Secretary (Commercial)	From September	Has been in present post since 1957.
GREECE (Athens)	G. A. Fletcher	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Late September	In present post since 1960.
IRAN (Tehran)	H. Phillips	Counsellor (Economic)	From mid-October	In present post since 1960.
LIBERIA (Monrovia)	*E. G. Andrews	First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul	September	In present post since 1959.
MOROCCO (Casablanca)	E. B. Dawson-Moray	Consul	Mid-September/early October	In present post since 1960.
NETHERLAND ANTILLES (Willemstad, Curacao)	D. J. Pearson	Vice-Consul	October	Has been in present post since 1961.
PHILIPPINES (Manila)	††D. P. Aiers	First Secretary (Commercial)	End October/early November	In present post since 1958.
TUNISIA (Tunis)	*A. E. Farrell	Second Secretary (Commercial)	End September	In present post since 1960.
UNITED STATES (Miami)	†F. Smitherman, M.B.E.	Consul	October	In present post since 1960.

* Not returning to Post. † First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Spanish Order for British Diesels

The Perkins Group of Peterborough has received its largest-ever Spanish order for diesel engines. Worth more than £200,000, the order has been placed by Fadisa, of Avila, and is for four-cylinder 4.99 engines to be fitted in Alfa Romeo light vans which the Spanish company makes under licence. The 4.99 engines are being produced in Peterborough and deliveries have already started. They are expected to be completed by November. Fadisa makes five versions of the Alfa Romeo light van at its 300,000 sq. ft. plant 80 miles from Madrid. The Peterborough-made diesel engines are being fitted in vans, a light ambulance, a four berth caravan, a pick-up truck and a ten-seater bus.

Record Export Week

One of the leading exporting firms in Britain's hosiery industry, D. Byford & Co. Ltd. (socks & knitwear) of Leicester announce that they have just marked up a new weekly export achievement. Quantities of socks and men's sweaters shipped to markets overseas in the week have broken all previous records in the 43 year history of the company. In a year 37 per cent. of production is exported compared with approximately 12 per cent. by the hosiery and knitwear industry as a whole. The firm's chairman, Donald Byford, has travelled ¼ million miles to all parts of the world building up trade overseas.

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.

Buses for Pakistan

The West Pakistan Road Transport Board have placed an order with A.E.C. Ltd. for 17 'Regent' Mk. V chassis. Bodywork for the new buses will be constructed in the bodybuilding shops of the West Pakistan Road Transport Board.

Truck Chassis for Dominican Republic

Leyland Motors Ltd. report the sale of a £60,000 fleet of Leyland Comet and Super Comet truck chassis in the Dominican Republic. The contract, gained from Atlantica C. por A., of Santa Domingo, calls for 18 Super Comet models with power-assisted steering, and 12 Comet models.

Airfield Control Radar for Irish Republic

Decca Radar Ltd., London, announce that a Decca 424 airfield control radar has been ordered by the Irish Army Air Corps for installation at Baldonnel, the major military air base near Dublin.

Closed Circuit Television for Indian Railways

The Gramophone Co. Ltd., Dum Dum – a member of the EMI group of companies – has been awarded a contract to supply closed-circuit T.V. equipment to the Central Railway, Bombay. The television system which will be used in the All India Telecommunication and Railway Signalling School, Secunderabad, Andhra, will note the numbers of railway wagons as they are moved in sidings.

Bank Notes for Paraguay

Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. have recently been awarded a further contract by the Banco Central del Paraguay for notes of a new design and of a standard size. It is understood that the designs submitted to the Bank by De La Rue were also seen by the President of the Republic of Paraguay in company with members of the Cabinet, and were enthusiastically received.

Cables for Overseas Markets

Contracts placed with Aberdare Cables Ltd. during six weeks in March and April, include orders for paper and plastic insulated power and control cables from eleven countries – Aden, Australia, the Bahamas, Cyprus, France, India, Iran, Malaya, New Zealand, Nyasaland and the Sudan.

Industrial Gas Production Equipment for Italy

W. P. Butterfield (Engineers) Ltd., of Shipley, Yorks., have received an initial contract worth £33,500 from Azienda Torinese Ossigeno, Turin, Italy, producers of industrial gases, for eight cryogenic vessels to be used for storing and distributing liquid oxygen.

Glass Plant for India

An order worth over £2,000 has been received by QVF Ltd., chemical engineers in glass, of Stoke-on-Trent, from the Hyderabad Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for general purpose reaction and distillation plant, and a 3-inch scrubber column, for their regional research laboratory.

Two luxury Leyland Tiger Single-deckers recently delivered to Mamre Transport Co. Ltd., Cape Town, a subsidiary of Cape Electric Tramways (1949) Ltd. They are fitted with 50-seater bodywork by Bus Bodies (S.A.) Ltd., of Port Elizabeth.

Gear Machines for Bulgaria

Twenty-four gear machines worth over £160,000 have been ordered by Machinoimport, Sofia, from Churchill Gear Machines Ltd., a company of the Charles Churchill Group. The machines, which include Universal gear hobbers, gear shavers and gear honers, are to be delivered by June 1963.

Machine Tools for Bulgaria

Following negotiations with Machinoimport, the Bulgarian Government machine tool purchasing authority, The Newall Engineering Co. Ltd. have been awarded a contract valued at £316,000 for the supply of 47 heavy duty cylindrical grinding machines.

Improved Communications in Fiji

The Posts & Telegraphs Department of Fiji is installing a U.H.F. radio link between Suva the capital, and Lautoka one of the principal towns across the main island of Viti Levu. The whole of the telephone multiplex equipment for this link has been ordered from Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd. of Liverpool.

Motor Cycles for United States Police

The Traffic Squad of the Johnson City (Tennessee) Police Department are riding British motor cycles. Two Birmingham-built Norton Atlas 750 c.c. machines, specially designed for the United States market, have been added to their unit, hitherto all-American. The Nortons have been equipped with windshields, police sirens, front and rear safety guards and two-way radio.

British Association Meeting

THE 124TH Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was inaugurated by Sir John Cockcroft, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, and part-time member of the Atomic Energy Authority, when he delivered his Presidential Address under the title of 'Investment in Science' in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday.

During the ensuing week (the meeting closes on September 5) some 300 scientists will present up-to-date reports on what is happening in the whole field of science – from physics to physiology and from chemistry to sociology. Lectures will be delivered by Professors J. D. Bernal and D. G. Christopherson, Earl De La Warr, Mr. W. B. Reddaway, Mr. D. McMahon, and Sir Alister Hardy.

CoID's 17th Annual Report

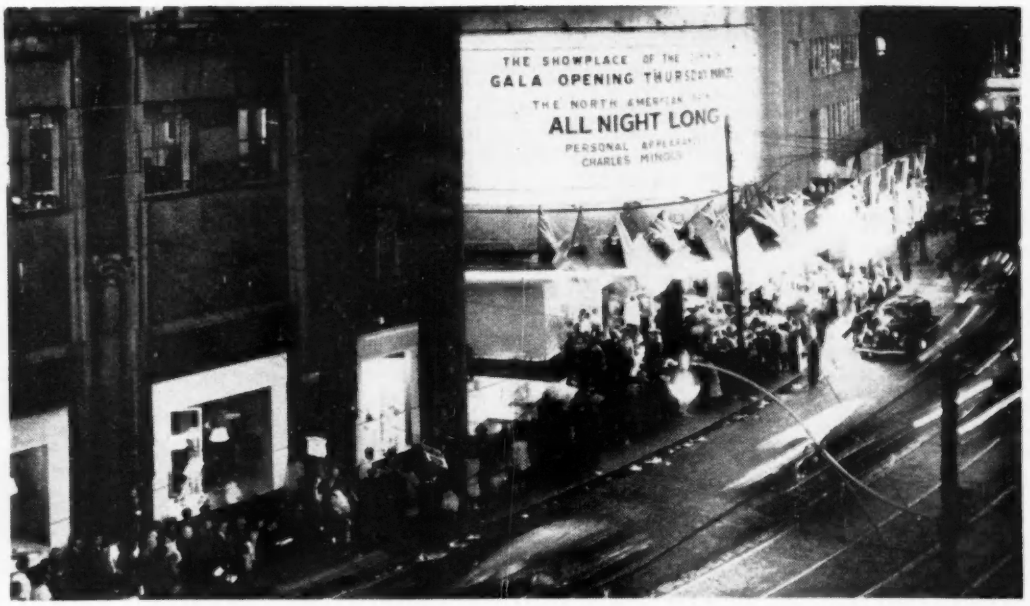
IN ITS 17th Annual Report the Council of Industrial Design stands up to its critics who complain that it concentrates on encouraging modern designs to the exclusion of those traditional patterns that are everywhere proven commercial successes.

It points out that its task of improving British design is a longer term activity than immediate trade promotion. Though fully aware of the commercial problems, the Council of Industrial Design 'must take a long view of its work and continue to stress the more modern aspect of British production, which in the long run may become even more important than a reputation based on past successes.' 'Moreover', the report states, 'the Council is almost alone in presenting this less familiar picture of Britain.'

Copies: H.M. Stationery Office and Branches. Price 2s. 6d.

Trade Follows the Film

By J. P. H. Walton, General Secretary of the British Film Producers Association



First night queues at the North American Premiere of the Rank Organisation's film 'All Night Long' at the Odeon Theatre, Toronto.

THE ever-increasing showing of British feature films overseas has two major benefits to the British economy generally. In the first place, the actual remittance of earnings to the United Kingdom, which has risen from £4 million for the calendar year 1956 (which was the first year in which official figures for overseas earnings were published) to £6·3 million for 1960 (the last available period, so far as official statistics are concerned) shows a truly spectacular increase of nearly 60 per cent. over the period in question; the high artistic and skilled labour content of the price of a film as compared with its raw material costs makes it an ideal form of export so far as the British economy generally is concerned.

The other and, from a general exporting position, equally important factor, is the impact on foreign audiences of British products such as motor cars, household equipment, clothes etc., which appear naturally in British films. Although the emphasis of such 'indirect selling' is naturally on consumer goods, the fact that capital equipment such as machinery, oil refineries, rolling stock, etc., may play an important part in particular films ensures that these products also are seen by foreign audiences. It is in this sense that we claim that the trade which once followed the flag now follows the film, always bearing in mind that not only must we show the most attractive goods to our overseas customers, but also at the same time provide them with the entertainment which they require.

Particular Markets

An analysis of the official figures showed that in a recent year nearly one half of the total overseas earnings of British films were received from the non-sterling OEEC countries principally Western Germany, Italy, France and Spain. The industry's current studies of the likely effects of the United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community is coloured by the fact that the figure of remittance from European countries in 1959 was double that for the comparable figure in 1956.

So far as dollar earnings are concerned, these show a striking increase of nearly three times in 1960 as compared with the previous year and represent a remarkable success in selling British films in the United States, a territory which until now has been a difficult market.

At the end of the last war the organization known as the British Commonwealth Film Corporation Ltd., was set up by the British Film Producers Association for the purpose of distributing British films in liberated and ex-enemy territories. This company still functions in Japan where quantity restrictions on imported films have always severely limited British film earnings.

The Commonwealth, Latin America, and Scandinavia also constitute important outlets for British films and it is hoped that recent successes in the potentially important territories of Eastern Europe will lead to an ever-growing demand there.

Export Services given by the B.F.P.A. to its members

The Export Committee, a standing committee of the Association, is composed of leading representatives of virtually all the British companies which specialize in the marketing of British films overseas. It meets at monthly intervals (and more frequently if urgent matters arise) to discuss and resolve the problems which develop in many territories. In the post-war years, for reasons of foreign exchange shortage, the protection of local film industries, and for purposes of national prestige, severe quota and remittance limitations have been imposed on imported films in many important revenue-earning territories and these have, in practice, borne particularly heavily on British films. With the active aid and co-operation of the Board of Trade, reference to which is made below, many of these restrictions have been removed or alleviated but a number of important markets for British films remain artificially restricted by one means or another.

In this connection the practice of demanding 'reciprocity' i.e. the purchase of foreign films as a condition of sale of British films by certain countries has been and is being strongly combated as a completely uneconomic and artificial barrier to the free commercial distribution of films.

Recent study has been given to methods of improving the services which the Association can offer to its members who experience difficulties of one sort or another with foreign film distributors; a separate but closely related subject is the possibility of applying the services available from the Export Credits Guarantee Department to the requirements of British film exporters, which is at present under study by an expert sub-committee.

The Association actively participates at a number of major international film festivals with the object of improving relations with overseas buyers and making British productions more easily available to foreign audiences. A full-time Festivals Officer spends several months of every year attending these events at which he is responsible for maintaining information stands, distributing literature and other publicity material, and generally furthering the British industry's overseas effort.

Trade Follows the Film (*Continued*)

An indication of the industry's successes at these events can be gauged from the fact that major awards have been won at three of the principal film festivals so far held during 1962, culminating in the Grand Prix at the Berlin Film Festival which was awarded in July 1962 to the British film 'A Kind of Loving'. The Association also plays an active part in the International Federation of Film Producers' Associations and Mr. Arthur Watkins, President of the British Film Producers Association, is also President of the former.

Liaison and Co-operation with the BoT and other Ministries

The Association receives the maximum help from various Government Departments and agencies including the Foreign Office, the Central Office of Information, and the British Council, but particularly from the Films Branch of the Board of Trade, whose officers provide expert help and assistance on the various and often complicated problems which arise throughout the world. With the help of Mrs. Eirene White, M.P., arrangements were made for meetings to be held in November and December, 1961, respectively with Mr. Dennis Vosper, M.P., Secretary of the Department of Technical Cooperation, and Sir Keith Joseph, then Minister of State, Board of Trade. A number of important matters dealing with the export of British films were dealt with, and in particular the extent of Governmental assistance which could be given in respect of the organization of British Film Weeks and similar events abroad (with their obvious connection with the British export drive generally) and also the problems of certain territories where British films are still subject to onerous restrictions of various types.

The industry were very appreciative of the sympathetic and helpful attitude of the Ministers, which reflects the help which has it always had from their Departmental officials both at home and overseas, and a number of interesting and important developments arising from these meetings have been and are being followed up.

The Association also greatly appreciates the help given by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade in providing status reports on the large number of trade inquiries which are received by the Association and passed on to its members, and the provision by British Embassies of up-to-date information relating to local film distributors who might be interested in handling British films. Mention must also be made of the general information and statistics provided by the Weekly Supplements on various territories overseas which are published by the Export Services Branch, and by the specialized information which appears regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Conclusion

The British film industry is acutely aware of the importance of maintaining and improving its earnings overseas, which now amount to more than one half of its income. The quality of individual British films backed up by experienced and efficient salesmen in a highly specialized activity have both resulted in a position of which British film exporters may be proud. The future offers no easy field of activity in the face of widespread competition from national film industries many of which, are subsidised by their governments.

Given the support at Government level which it has always received, particularly in persuading overseas governments to relax their restrictions on imported films, the British industry confidently anticipates continuing expansion in its overseas markets with a corresponding direct benefit to the United Kingdom's balance of payments and a more indirect but possibly even more valuable contribution to British exports generally.

Industrial Art Bursaries Competition, 1962

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS announce that prizes amounting to the record sum of £6,175 will be awarded in this year's Industrial Art Bursaries Competition. The Competition is open to students attending an art, architectural or technical college, and to other young designers, who intend to take up industrial designing as a career.

Bursaries are offered for designs in packaging, advertising, fashion wear and various consumer goods.

The closing date for entries is October 15, 1962. Inquiries should be addressed to the Bursaries Officer, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended July 28, 1962:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£370,522	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£264,299	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£12,224	
		£647,045
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£32,349
		£679,394
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to August 4, 1962, approximately covering entertainments to July 28, 1962		£281,800

The ninth interim allocation for the fifth distribution period will be at the rate of 44 per cent.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, August 24, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Pathe Pictorial Series 391-403: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 401	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27709	8	August 20
The Lamp In Assassin Mews	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Danziger Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27710	65	August 21
Mix Me A Person	British Lion Films Ltd.	Wessex Film Features Ltd.	Br/E 27711	108	August 21
Hamilton In The Music Festival	" "	Halas & Batchelor Cartoon Films Ltd.	Br/E 27717	10	August 24
Pathe Pictorial Series 391-403: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 402	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27718	8	August 24
Pathe News 62-67	" "	" "	Br/E 27483	7	August 24
Pathe News 62-68	" "	" "	Br/E 27484	8	August 24
Movietone News 1732A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27534	7	August 24
Movietone News 1733	" " "	" "	Br/E 27535	7	August 24
Movietone News 1733A	" " "	" "	Br/E 27536	7	August 24
	FOREIGN				
Gun Street	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harvard Film Corporation	F 27708	67	August 20
The Mad Twenties	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Consortium Pathe	F 27712	56	August 22
Magic Sounds	R. I. Films Ltd.	Zagreb Film	F 27713	13	August 22
Scarecrow	" "	"	F 27714	10	August 22
Encounter In A Dream	" "	"	F 27715	10	August 22
The Pigeon That Took Rome	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Mel Shavelson Productions	F 27716	101	August 23

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 11	Freehold land (approx. 777 acres) with 13 large hangars, nine houses, various office, farm and storage buildings and petrol and oil installations, *in situ*, also a smallholding. Possible planning permission for 30 acres for a holiday camp and 17 acres for residential development.	Royal Air Force Station, Silloth	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292/3.) Catalogues free.
Sept. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252.)
The above-mentioned sale will include radar, radio and electrical equipment, cable, Dakota and other air-frame spares, tools, miscellaneous kitchen equipment and crockery, furniture, various trolleys, weighing machines, sectional metal shelters etc.			
Sept. 14	Huts and buildings, Nissen huts, brick buildings, concrete bases.	Royal Air Force Station, Fairford, Glos.	Moore, Allen & Innocent, Lechlade, Glos. (Tel.: Lechlade 303.) Catalogues free.
Sept. 27	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)
Oct. 3	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.)
Oct. 4.	Huts and buildings Nissen and seco type huts, 1,000 gallon petrol tank, 30,000 gallon high level water tank.	Royal Air Force Station, Treliaver, Cornwall.	John Coad & Son, 10 Coinagehall St., Hilston, Cornwall. (Tel.: Hilston 2661.) Catalogues free.
Oct. 17	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King's Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.)

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

War Office

1962	Stores	Locations	Auctioneers
Sept. 6-7	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel.: Bridgeton 2447.)
Sept. 11	Machine tools miscellaneous stores including.	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs.. *Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester, 8.*	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)
Centre capstan, boring, hydraulic, multi tool and other lathes; thread, cutter and centreless grinders; milling, honing and slotting machines. 200 ton heading presses; 60 ton hydraulic press; horizontal and vertical presses; fly presses; bench drills; balancing machines; planing machines; circular saws. Canvas flax; nylon duck; woollen suiting; M. T. and aircraft spares; air hose; hoists; air compressors; hydraulic pumps and accumulators; porthole furnaces; 60 HP motor drive units; sectional wooden buildings; printing machine; furniture, nuts, bolts, and screws etc.			
Sept. 18-19	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool, Marsh Mills, Plymouth. *Sale at Kinterbury House.*	Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel.: 69292.)
Sept. 25-26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 4366.)
Sept. 25-27	Vehicles, trailers earth moving and lifting equipment, motor cycles, etc.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)
Oct. 4	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. *Sale at Melton Mowbray.*	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)

For each sale shown obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of sale, from the appropriate auctioneer price 1s. 0d. *Postal Orders only.*

Ministry of Public Building and Works

1962	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 4	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	Aug. 3	Nov. 2
Outside Europe	July 6	Oct. 5
Europe	June 1	Sept. 7

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 3, July 6, and June 1, respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

HARROGATE: THE GREAT YORKSHIRE SHOW, July 9-11, 1963.
* At Permanent Showground Site. Apply, F. M. Baldwin, Esq., M.B.E., B.Sc., Yorkshire Agricultural Society, Cliftonfield, Shipton Road, York.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

NEW YORK: INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL SHOW – March 25-29, 1963.
* At the Coliseum. Apply, W. C. Copp Associates, 72 West 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y.

CHICAGO: THE 1963 ASTME ENGINEERING AND TOOL EXPOSITION – April 1-5, 1963.
* At the International Amphitheatre. Apply American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers, 10700 Puritan Buildings, Detroit 38, Michigan.

EUROPE

Amendment:

The Royal Netherlands Industries Fair in Utrecht (Holland) have appointed Exhibition Consultants Limited of 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951) as their general representatives for the United Kingdom as from July 1, 1962, in co-operation with Mr. W. Friedhoff, who looked after the interests of the Fair for many years.

British Designs on Show Overseas (August-December 1962)

BRITISH GOODS, selected from the Council of Industrial Design's Design Index, will be on display in Switzerland, Norway, Germany, Japan and America between August and December this year. Under the title 'Designs from Britain', two touring displays, organized by the Board of Trade in co-operation with the Council of Industrial Design, form the basis of ten separate exhibitions in Europe and America.

The 1962 Design Centre Awards, and the range of textiles awarded the Duke of Edinburgh's Prize for Elegant Design this year, form the centrepiece of each display. In addition a selection of other domestic items, mainly tableware, is on show.

'Designs from Britain' displays have been arranged at the following locations during the American tour:

Meier & Frank Co. department store, Portland, Oregon.	August 20-September 1
J. W. Robinson's department stores (a) Los Angeles (b) Pasadena (c) Beverly Hills	October
St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco . .	November 12-17

(The display forms one of the main attractions during London Week, an event supported by the Board of Trade, the Western Hemisphere Exports Council and the British Travel Association and aimed at stimulating Anglo-American trade.)

Macy's department store, Kansas City .	November 25-December 29

The schedule for the European tour is:

Geneva	October 1-13

(This display will be mounted during the British Fortnight, a promotion arranged in co-operation with associations representing the most important shopping streets in Geneva, under the patronage of H.M. Ambassador in Berne and the British Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland.)

Stuttgart	November
Essen	December
Hanover	November

CoID Display in Norway

Another overseas display arranged this year takes place in Norway at A/S Wallendahl & Son's department store, Bergen, from September 19 to 30. The centrepiece to this display emphasizes the national characteristics of modern British design by setting modern goods against photographs of traditional designs of an earlier period. In addition to the 1962 Design Centre Awards, products included in the display are pottery, glass, metal tableware, kitchen equipment, machine and garden tools; all the exhibits will be backed by stocks for sale.

The display is being mounted during the 'Gateway to Britain Week' when British goods especially those manufactured in the North East of England will be featured in shops and stores in Bergen and Stavanger. A reciprocal Norwegian Week was held in Newcastle and the surrounding area last year.

Second Exhibition of British Design in Tokyo

Following the success of the Design Centre display in 1960, the Shirokiya department store in Tokyo is mounting a second exhibition of British design in November 1962.

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Radio Show Celebrates 40 Years of Broadcasting

SOME indication of a second television service for the British Broadcasting Company was given at the opening of the 1962 National Radio Show—of which H.M. Queen Elizabeth is again Patron this year—at Earls Court, London, by Sir Arthur fforde, chairman of the B.B.C., on August 22. The Show closes tomorrow. Sir Arthur said: 'The opening of the ultra high frequency bands four and five means that the B.B.C. can carry out its long-standing wish to have a second television service. We hope to have that service operating in the London area by April 1964. Early in 1966, with the building of seven more transmitters, we hope to provide the second service for 60 per cent. of the population'.

Referring to the Government's White Paper on the Pilkington Report, Sir Arthur said that sanction had also been given for the introduction of colour television on the new standard of 625 lines He also dealt with the future of sound radio, and said that far from being wiped out by television, it was more than holding its own. The extensions authorized by the White Paper might be expected to start in February of next year. The 'ingenious transistor' had had its part in this. 'The prospect for broadcasting is, therefore, challenging,' he added.

A tour of the stands showed that with most lines exhibited, prices this year were down a little, and performance and appearance were improved. In the case of TV sets, the special arrangements for conversion to 625-line reception were being added at a very little increase of cost. For these 625-line pictures, which will be broadcast on the ultra high frequencies, good aerials will be essential. The exhibits showed that these were compact and not expensive.

Other exhibits of particular interest commercially and technically were closed-circuit TV at low cost, and relay and communal aerial systems which are likely to become more important as the new ultra high frequency services arrive.

Preparation for 625-UHF

This year's show, which celebrated forty years of broadcasting, showed that TV cabinets tended to be rather larger to allow for the extra 625-UHF parts, were nearly all of veneered wood and more restrained in style than of some recent years. Some models employed timbers such as rosewood and some were bodly contemporary.

An inexpensive device for adding sound to closed circuit TV systems using domestic sets was introduced, and for the first time visitors were able to see how a coaxial TV-radio relay system for a town was laid out. A novel idea exhibited was a prepayment meter for fixing to any TV set. With this it is possible to save for Christmas or for holidays, as well as pay for the hire of the set.

Transistor radios – there was a fine show of the various sets available placed at the entrance to the exhibition – record players and radiograms, tape recorders, high fidelity equipment with redesigned and restyled amplifiers and tuners, and loudspeakers were in abundant variety. The Navy, Army and Air Force and the General Post Office together with the Metropolitan Police staged special displays on the first floor of the building, where also a glimpse of the vast future opening up for television as an aid to teaching was demonstrated in a schoolroom with pupils.

Visitors to the show on August 23 were able to see on all television sets in the exhibition a programme coming live from America via the satellite Telstar and the Post Office ground station at Goonhilly Downs in Cornwall. The Post Office stand demonstrated how this programme reached the sets, and included a section about communications satellites.

A number of firms in addition to their home market exhibits also showed a wide range of export models including television sets, radios and radiograms. For the first time, too, some 25 manufacturers contributed a selection of their models to a special export stand, to which an invitation was extended to overseas visitors to the exhibition. This display enabled overseas buyers and the public alike to see in one place what British manufacturers are exporting to the four quarters of the globe.

It was also pleasing to see this year again a display of pianos and electronic organs by five and three manufacturers respectively.

Full information from **ORGANISING SECRETARY, TRADE PROMOTION SERVICES LTD., ST. DUNSTAN'S HOUSE, CAREY LANE, LONDON, E.C.2., ENGLAND.**

Nearly Three Million See the 1962 Canadian National Exhibition

By L. R. Rogers, British Trade Commissioner, Toronto

AN Exhibition which attracted nearly three million people in the course of a little over two weeks would be considered a fair success by any standards. But when that Exhibition is an annual event which has been going strong for more than eighty years, when it is staged in a city with a population of fewer than two millions and in a country which has only just passed the eighteen and a half million mark, and when it has for many years now drawn crowds of this size, it can only be looked upon as something quite phenomenal. For this is the record of the Canadian National Exhibition which opened its gates in Toronto, on the shoreline of Lake Ontario, for its 84th annual edition on August 17.

The first Canadian National Exhibition – then known as the 'Exhibition of the Industrial Association of Toronto' – was staged in 1879, and covered some 60 acres in extent, on the shore of Lake Ontario on the western outskirts of the city, from which a splendid view of Toronto, and the surrounding countryside, could be obtained. Today the Exhibition site spreads over more than 350 acres of ground and boasts 16 permanent buildings, ranging from the Coliseum and Agricultural Buildings, which date back to the original founding, to the new $3 million ultra-modern 'Better Living Centre', completed only shortly before the opening of this year's show to replace the old Manufacturers Building, razed by fire last year.

Those who have not seen the C.N.E. for themselves must inevitably wonder what magic formula it has that enables it, year by year, to draw multi-million crowds. The C.N.E. claims, with every justification, to offer something for everyone. For some, that something may be the perennial attractions of the midway with its sideshows, roller coasters and all the fun of the fair, or the parades, the competitions by the score, the band concerts, the athletic events – including the 15 mile marathon swim off the C.N.E. lakeshore front – the livestock contests, the spectacular evening grandstand show – presented on a 210 ton mobile outdoor stage – the International Air Show, or any one of a host of other attractions on offer to the visitor who makes the trip to the C.N.E. But the chance to see a parade or a stage show, or to ride a roller coaster or to eat a hot dog will not normally persuade people to turn out, day by day, in their hundreds of thousands, or to travel hundreds or thousands of miles – as is evidenced by the profusion of licence plates to be seen on the cars which jam the C.N.E. parking lots – for the privilege. It offers a great deal more than this. And much of its drawing power is to be found in the eight buildings, with their two and a quarter million square feet of floor space, which house a fantastic array of product displays, ranging from furniture to foodstuffs, from trucks to tape recorders, from perfumes to prefabricated homes and which, in their profusion and variety, call for more than 500 different product classifications in the C.N.E. catalogue.

This year the Canadian National Exhibition is being billed as the 'Showcase of the Nation' – an apt description, for virtually every facet of Canadian industry is represented here. But it is much more than a national showcase. Products from other countries are to be found in almost every building while no fewer than eleven foreign and Commonwealth governments are staging official exhibits at this year's C.N.E. The International Building plays host to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Sweden and Yugoslavia, while in the Government's Building are located displays by Australia, the Republic of China, Japan, Poland, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Seen left to right at the exhibition are Mr. J. R. W. Wilby, Principal British Trade Commissioner, Toronto, Mr. L. R. Rogers, British Trade Commissioner, Toronto, and the Hon. Jean Lesage, P.C., Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, who opened the exhibition.

Throughout the Exhibition British products are well in evidence, with perhaps the strongest representation in the foodstuffs field, where are to be found such well-known names as Peek Frean, Huntley & Palmer, Crawfords, Callard & Bowser, Bassetts, Pascalls,

(*Continued on next page*)

Visitors see some examples of British pottery on one of the stands.

Canadian National Exhibition (*Continued*)

Lee & Perrin, Taveners and Mars. Chinaware and pottery exhibits make up another strong British contingent, with attractive displays of the wares of Doulton, Spode, Wedgwood, Shelley, Mid-winter, Royal Grafton, Irish Belleek and others. Other British products featured at the 1962 Canadian National Exhibition include cutlery and kitchen utensils, books and magazines, harness, wallpapers, carpets, toys, electric floor polishers and vacuum cleaners, modelling clays, tea making machines, confectionery and sauces, glassware and Scottish novelties.

Occupying some 2,300 square feet in what has now become its traditional location in the centre of the Governments Building is the official Board of Trade stand. (This is the tenth consecutive year in which the British Government has thus participated in the C.N.E. When it staged its first exhibit in 1953, only three other governments were similarly represented.) Last year saw an innovation in the format of the British display with the introduction of a film show designed to give the visitor to the C.N.E. a broader picture of the Britain of today. This proved an extremely popular innovation, the shows frequently attracting overflow audiences, so much so that it was decided to repeat this form of exhibit. Again some eight film programmes of about an hour's duration are being shown each day, each programme being preceded by a short introductory film specially produced for the occasion and each made up of films designed to show not only the traditional scenic and historic attractions of Britain but also its industrial, technical and scientific development and achievement. The programmes this year include many new films.

But the stand, too, has been given a 'new look'. For the benefit of visitors confronted with the "house full" notices, a series of showcases have been incorporated around the walls of the cinema auditorium in which are displayed a variety of well-known British consumer goods, including pottery and glassware, wearing apparel, toys and games, sporting goods, leather goods, musical instruments, clocks and watches. All these items have been selected locally and are freely available on the Canadian market, so that interested enquirers can be told where they may buy any particuar product and at what cost. Already many such enquiries have been received. As in previous years, an information counter forms part of the British stand and is manned by staff from the British Trade Commission in Toronto, assisted by the British Travel Association office, staff who will be kept busy answering questions about the screening times of particular films, about tourism, about the products on display and in dealing with or recording trade enquiries for early action. For although the C.N.E. is designed primarily to appeal to the Canadian public at large, and does not purport to be a conventional trade exhibition, nevertheless experience has shown that a useful number of trade contacts are made each year.

An encouraging increase in attendance on the opening days has stimulated speculation that this year may see the attainment of the elusive three million target. (In 1960 the C.N.E. came within 37,000 of this goal.) But whether it is achieved or not, there is little doubt that the Canadian National Exhibition will continue to rank for many years to come as the world's largest annual exhibition.

British Display at World Tailoring Congress

TAILORS FROM all over Europe are seeing examples of Britain's finest bespoke tailoring and woollen fabrics at the World Congress of the International Federation of Master Tailors, which opened on Tuesday, August 28, in Munich and will close on September 2.

The Board of Trade have collaborated with the Federation of Merchant Tailors of Great Britain in organizing the British contribution of six men's suits in a male fashion parade, and with the Association of Wholesale Woollen Merchants and the National Wool Textile Export Corporation in the organization of displays of British woollen fabrics. The fashion parade and the displays are part of an exhibition being held in connection with the Congress.

The British displays at Munich follow previous displays of British fabrics, organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee, earlier this year in Milan, Frankfurt and Paris.

British Display at Vienna

THIRTY British firms are to display products ranging from engineering castings to scientific instruments in the British section being organized by the Board of Trade and the British Embassy in Austria at the International Trade Fair, Vienna, September 9-16.

The section covers 9,000 square feet in the Hall of Nations. It will include an official trade inquiry bureau, provided by the Board of Trade; two group displays in which seven members each of the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers and the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Great Britain will take part, and individual exhibits by 16 other firms.

Products in the British section will include hydraulic equipment for industry and transport, scientific measuring and testing instruments and hand and electric tools. Many more British products by other manufacturers are expected to be displayed on the stands of Austrian agents throughout the Fair.

The Vienna trade fair is Austria's major trade event. It is held twice yearly in spring and autumn and attracts exhibitors and visitors from many countries.

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Further details can be obtained from:
Controller of Supplies (Disposal),
Ministry of Public Building and Works,
Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1

Food Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom

Some columns were omitted from the tables when this article was published in last week's issue of the Board of Trade Journal. *The text and tables are now repeated in full at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.*

THE SERIES OF STATISTICS of food consumption in the United Kingdom were last brought up to date in August 1961 when provisional estimates for 1960 were published. Since then the series from the immediate pre-war years to 1961 has been revised to take account of changes in the factors used in the calculation of the energy and nutritive values of food supplies, and the opportunity has been taken to incorporate revisions, in respect of some foods, of the estimates of supplies moving into consumption. These revisions are necessary because of amendments to estimates of production or because other improved data have become available. The largest amendments relate to fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, for which an attempt has been made to provide estimates which reflect the real level of human consumption with a fluctuating margin between apparent supplies and consumption measured at the stage of retail sale or as supplies reach the processor or caterer.

In general, stocks held in the distribution chain are not measured, and it is assumed that they do not vary appreciably. It is only for highly perishable commodities, and particularly those subject to wide variations in the level of supplies, that attempts have been made to allow for the fluctuation of the margin between total supplies and human consumption and for wastage in marketing.

The factors for calculating the protein, fat and available carbohydrate contents of foods are now based in the main on those published in *The Composition of Foods**, which has replaced Medical Research Council War Memorandum No. 14, *Nutritive Values of Wartime Foods*. In the earlier publication, the values given for carbohydrate were based on direct chemical estimations of 'available carbohydrate' and were expressed as starch, the calorie value of protein, fat and carbohydrate being calculated by using the factors 4, 9 and 4 Cal. per g. respectively. This resulted in a small under-estimation of carbohydrate and hence of total calories. In the later report, the values of carbohydrate are based on separate determinations of glucose, fructose, sucrose, dextrins and starch, their sum being expressed in terms of monosaccharides and given as 'available carbohydrate'. To correct for the previous under-estimates of carbohydrate and calories from carbohydrate, a conversion factor of 3.75 Cal. per g. has been used, but in order to allow for losses during digestion, the previous conversion factors of 4 and 9 Cal. per g. have been used for protein and fat respectively. The conversion factors for minerals and vitamins have not been revised, for bearing in mind individual variation between different samples of food, they are of the same order as those included in McCance and Widdowson's tables.

The nutritive value of flour has been estimated, as in previous years, from analyses of flour by the Government Chemist, and that of carcase meat and bacon has been separately derived from unpublished information on the types of carcases in production at various times during the period under review. Every effort has been made to suit the nutrient values to the types of food available in each of the years.

The net effect of the changes in the nutrient evaluation of the diet is to increase the carbohydrate by some 8 per cent, to decrease the protein by about 1 per cent, and to increase the fat between 1 and 2 per cent. up to 1958 (since when this change has been rather more than offset by the allowance made for the trend towards leaner meat). The net effect on the calorie level is a rise of about 1 per cent.

Alternative estimates of the energy value of food supplies, calculated on F.A.O. factors, are given in the last line of Table III in order to facilitate international comparisons, although these factors have not been adopted within the United Kingdom.

The food content of alcoholic beverages is not included except where specified.

From 1948 onwards the estimates relate to the total population, including members of H.M. Forces based in the United Kingdom. For 1940-47, the averages relate to the civilian population; most of the consumption estimates for this period have not been revised.

* *R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson. Medical Research Council Special Report Series No. 297 (Third revised edition of Special Report No. 235) H.M.S.O. 1960.*

Food Consumption Levels in the U.K.

TABLE I: Food Supplies per Head per Annum Moving into Consumption in the United Kingdom

(lb. per head per annum)

	Pre-war	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Provisional)
I. DAIRY PRODUCTS (excluding Butter):																							
Liquid milk	217·1	233·3	265·0	283·7	298·6	308·0	314·0	309·4	303·0	319·3	337·1	344·6	345·2	338·8	329·5	328·2	324·4	323·4	318·7	320·3	321·6	323·9	326·2
Cream (40 per cent. fat content)	1·6	0·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·0	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·8	1·0	1·2	1·4	1·7
Cheese	8·8	8·2	8·3	14·0	11·5	10·3	9·7	10·0	9·3	8·5	9·9	10·1	10·5	7·7	9·3	9·4	9·0	9·3	10·0	9·9	9·2	9·8	10·1
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	2·6	1·2	3·6	3·0	1·7	1·6	1·8	4·3	3·8	3·4	3·5	3·8	3·1	2·6	3·4	3·0	4·0	3·8	3·8	4·3	4·0	3·8	4·0
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	4·3	3·2	0·7	1·1	1·4	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·4	2·0	2·1	1·7	2·0	2·0	1·6	1·5	1·2	1·2	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·0
Condensed milk, machine skimmed, sweetened	6·2	3·6	1·2	1·1	1·8	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·2	1·1	2·3	2·1	1·0	1·0	1·2	1·1	0·8	1·3	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·1
Dried whole milk	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·8	1·0	1·1	1·3	1·6	1·5	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·2	1·5	1·4	1·3	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·8	1·7	1·7
Dried skimmed milk	0·8	1·1	0·4	2·3	3·4	2·1	2·4	1·0	1·7	0·6	0·6	1·0	1·8	1·3	1·2	1·9	1·8	2·0	1·4	2·0	2·5	2·6	2·2
Milk in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	1·1	1·4	0·8	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·1	0·9	2·2	4·3	4·7	6·8	10·8	11·8	11·6	14·5	14·9	14·2	13·6	13·9	14·7
Total (as milk solids)	38·4	38·4	40·8	48·7	50·0	49·0	49·9	49·3	48·6	48·9	52·7	54·4	55·1	52·0	53·0	53·3	52·6	53·5	52·9	53·7	53·9	54·7	55·1
As percentage of pre-war	100	100	106	127	130	128	130	128	127	127	137	142	143	135	138	139	137	139	138	140	140	142	143

(Continued on next page)

Food Consumption Levels in the U.K. (*Continued*)

TABLE I (*Continued*)

(*lb. per head per annum*)

	Pre-war	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Provisional)
II. MEAT:																							
Beef – bone-in	53·2	45·8	36·3	24·6	23·5	27·3	29·3	33·1	32·1	33·7	35·0	43·4	33·2	31·0	36·5	43·5	44·8	51·8	51·9	48·5	42·6	45·6	47·8
Beef – bone out	1·7	2·2	7·0	15·6	9·4	9·2	3·5	10·2	10·2	5·7	3·1	3·3	0·5	1·4	0·3	0·9	1·9	1·7	2·2	2·5	2·3	2·0	1·5
Mutton and lamb	25·2	30·1	21·6	24·1	26·2	22·4	25·6	24·3	24·3	22·8	21·9	25·1	15·4	21·4	24·2	21·7	24·4	23·2	21·9	22·2	25·0	24·6	25·2
Pork	10·6	9·8	6·8	4·9	7·4	14·8	11·2	3·2	1·0	1·1	2·4	4·3	4·5	7·9	12·1	17·7	17·9	16·5	17·5	19·2	19·1	19·4	19·3
Offal	7·4	7·1	6·1	5·5	5·6	6·8	5·6	6·0	6·0	6·5	6·7	6·5	6·7	6·8	6·5	7·9	8·0	8·3	8·9	8·8	8·7	9·2	9·7
Canned meat (imported)	3·1	1·2	2·5	7·4	7·9	5·9	8·4	13·6	11·8	6·3	5·3	8·4	10·1	8·8	6·3	7·5	8·5	7·9	9·1	8·7	8·9	8·6	8·8
Bacon and ham	28·1	20·2	19·1	19·4	18·5	23·6	16·8	15·1	10·2	10·9	13·6	21·4	19·4	22·9	24·9	25·0	25·8	24·3	24·7	25·2	25·2	25·9	26·3
Poultry	5·1	3·9	3·9	3·7	3·3	3·0	2·9	4·0	4·8	5·0	5·6	5·6	5·5	5·5	5·3	5·6	6·4	7·2	7·9	9·4	11·2	12·4	14·6
Game and rabbits	3·7	3·6	2·2	1·5	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·5	2·0	2·4	3·8	1·7	2·7	2·2	1·9	1·1	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6
Total (edible weight)	116·5	104·4	90·1	93·4	89·7	99·3	89·7	94·2	88·1	80·9	82·4	101·1	82·5	90·3	98·4	109·4	115·9	118·6	121·6	121·7	120·2	123·8	128·1
As percentage of pre-war	100	90	77	80	77	85	77	81	76	69	71	87	71	78	84	94	99	102	104	104	103	106	110
III. FISH:																							
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	21·8	11·1	11·3	13·1	14·2	16·0	20·2	26·3	28·4	28·7	25·2	19·8	22·0	20·8	18·8	18·3	19·0	19·3	18·9	18·8	17·8	18·2	17·6
Shell fish (edible weight)	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·0	1·0	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·7
Canned fish (imported)	3·5	5·2	3·4	2·8	3·1	3·3	3·4	3·5	2·9	1·8	1·5	1·3	1·2	1·1	0·9	1·8	1·6	2·4	2·2	3·2	3·6	2·5	2·1
Total (edible weight)	26·2	17·1	15·5	16·7	18·3	20·3	24·7	30·5	32·0	31·2	27·4	21·7	24·0	22·6	20·4	20·8	21·3	22·4	21·8	22·7	22·0	21·4	20·4
As percentage of pre-war	100	65	59	64	70	77	94	116	122	119	105	83	92	86	78	79	81	85	83	87	84	82	78
IV. EGGS:																							
Shell eggs	25·9	25·4	23·1	16·4	13·7	13·9	17·0	18·0	17·9	20·6	25·4	28·2	24·5	25·1	25·9	28·4	27·0	27·3	28·9	29·7	30·5	31·1	32·1
Egg products (shell egg equivalent)	2·4	3·0	2·3	8·7	11·9	12·9	13·4	8·1	7·0	5·1	2·9	3·2	3·1	2·5	2·3	1·6	2·4	2·1	2·0	2·1	2·4	2·1	1·9
Total	28·3	28·4	25·4	25·1	25·6	26·8	30·4	26·1	24·9	25·7	28·3	31·4	27·6	27·6	28·2	30·0	29·4	29·4	30·9	31·8	32·9	33·3	34·0
As percentage of pre-war	100	100	90	89	90	95	107	92	88	91	100	111	98	98	100	106	104	104	109	112	116	118	120
V. OILS AND FATS (visible):																							
Butter	24·7	14·0	10·2	7·7	7·6	7·7	8·5	11·0	11·2	12·6	13·9	16·9	14·6	10·9	13·2	14·1	14·7	15·5	17·3	20·0	18·5	18·4	19·7
Margarine (gross)	8·7	15·4	17·5	17·4	17·0	17·8	17·1	15·1	15·0	17·9	18·4	17·0	18·7	19·3	17·8	18·3	17·9	17·1	15·5	13·7	14·7	15·0	13·3
(net) (a)	8·7	15·4	17·5	17·4	17·0	17·8	17·1	15·1	15·0	17·9	18·4	17·0	18·7	19·3	17·8	18·3	17·7	17·0	15·1	13·4	13·8	13·4	12·7
Lard and compound cooking fat	9·3	9·1	10·0	11·9	11·8	12·1	10·1	8·0	7·3	8·0	11·3	10·8	12·1	11·0	9·7	10·1	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·8	12·0	12·9	12·0
Other edible oils and fats	10·0	9·4	8·5	8·1	6·6	6·9	6·7	7·0	6·6	7·3	9·1	8·5	9·5	8·7	10·2	11·6	10·3	10·4	11·2	9·8	10·2	9·3	10·9
Total (fat content)	47·1	43·2	41·7	41·1	39·1	40·5	38·4	36·8	36·0	40·9	47·4	47·7	49·5	45·1	45·8	48·9	48·0	48·3	48·6	48·5	49·1	48·7	49·9
As percentage of pre-war	100	92	89	87	83	86	82	78	76	87	101	101	105	96	97	103	102	103	103	103	104	103	106
VI. SUGAR AND SYRUPS:																							
Sugar (refined) (b) (gross)	102·9	74·5	68·9	69·4	69·3	74·0	70·8	79·5	83·8	85·1	93·3	86·0	95·0	90·4	98·7	106·1	108·8	109·8	111·7	115·5	112·3	111·8	114·1
(net)	93·3	68·7	64·4	64·9	64·7	69·0	65·2	74·9	78·6	80·1	87·5	80·3	89·5	84·8	92·3	99·8	101·9	102·9	105·1	108·2	105·2	103·8	105·9
Honey	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·7	0·6	1·2	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7
Glucose	6·7	6·7	3·8	3·2	3·0	3·1	3·3	3·1	3·6	3·3	4·0	3·8	4·4	4·2	6·5	7·0	7·0	7·0	7·4	7·3	7·1	7·4	7·6
Total (sugar content) (gross)	108·7	80·3	72·3	72·3	71·9	76·9	73·8	82·4	87·2	88·3	97·5	89·7	99·1	94·4	104·5	111·7	114·5	115·9	118·2	121·9	118·5	118·4	120·9
(net)	98·1	73·6	66·9	66·9	66·7	71·3	67·5	77·3	81·5	83·0	91·4	83·7	93·4	88·6	97·9	105·7	107·9	108·8	111·3	114·4	111·2	110·2	112·5
As percentage of pre-war (gross)	100	74	67	67	66	71	68	76	80	81	90	83	91	87	96	103	105	107	109	112	109	109	111
(net)	100	75	68	68	68	73	69	79	83	85	93	85	95	90	100	108	110	111	113	117	113	112	115

(*Continued on next page*)

Turnover in the Catering Trades

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

The Board of Trade have extended the coverage of the monthly Retail Sales inquiry to include the Catering Trades. Regular monthly publication of the results of this inquiry, showing changes in the turnover of the Catering Trades since the beginning of 1960 will start shortly. These results will keep up to date the results of the Catering Trades inquiry in 1960 which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 29, 1961.

Food Consumption Levels in the U.K. (*Continued*)

TABLE I (*Continued*)

(*lb. per head per annum*)

	Pre-war	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Provisional)
VII. POTATOES	190·0	166·4	188·2	224·9	248·8	274·6	260·2	281·2	285·9	255·3	250·6	242·1	234·7	251·8	245·3	242·3	234·2	224·5	223·8	212·0	211·4	220·0	221·8
As percentage of pre-war (c)	100	88	99	118	131	145	137	148	150	134	132	127	124	133	129	128	123	118	118	112	111	116	117
VIII. PULSES AND NUTS:																							
Edible pulses	7·4	4·6	6·7	5·5	5·6	6·3	5·8	5·5	6·7	4·6	6·6	7·5	7·3	6·9	7·5	8·7	8·3	9·8	9·4	7·9	8·9	9·3	7·0
Edible nuts	2·1	2·3	0·8	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·5	1·1	1·3	1·5	2·7	3·7	3·0	2·5	3·1	3·5	3·2	3·3	2·9	3·2	2·8	2·8	2·5
Total	9·5	6·9	7·5	6·1	6·0	6·8	6·3	6·5	8·0	6·1	9·3	11·2	10·3	9·4	10·6	12·2	11·5	13·1	12·3	11·1	11·7	12·1	9·5
As percentage of pre-war	100	73	79	64	63	72	66	68	84	64	98	118	108	99	112	128	121	138	129	117	123	127	100
IX. FRUIT:																							
Fresh citrus fruit	28·5	20·4	4·0	4·7	2·0	7·1	14·8	13·6	20·8	24·4	16·4	17·7	19·4	16·0	20·3	18·6	18·6	16·5	18·2	16·7	19·9	20·7	19·6
Other fresh fruit	50·0	38·8	12·6	32·5	26·7	25·2	21·1	38·1	47·4	43·3	43·2	43·0	48·9	49·6	48·2	47·4	47·9	49·2	49·6	46·5	56·0	55·5	51·8
Canned fruit	10·3	7·6	1·9	2·9	2·9	0·7	0·1	2·4	4·3	4·8	6·6	7·2	8·9	6·2	7·7	10·5	13·9	13·8	15·9	16·2	17·4	17·5	17·9
Fruit juices (in natural strength)	1·0	0·5	0·5	1·3	3·8	4·8	3·9	4·0	3·5	4·7	4·1	3·8	3·7	4·8	3·7	4·0	4·4	4·9	4·6	4·8	4·8	5·0	4·6
Fruit pulp (imported) (d)	3·7	3·4	2·1	4·1	5·2	4·5	5·0	4·4	4·1	2·0	1·3	1·2	2·0	1·2	1·5	1·9	1·3	1·1	1·8	1·4	1·7	1·3	1·4
Dried fruit	8·0	7·2	7·9	8·5	6·1	9·6	8·1	8·3	7·8	7·3	7·9	7·0	5·8	6·1	7·2	8·4	6·4	5·7	6·7	6·4	6·4	6·1	5·7
Total (fresh equivalent)	124·0	97·9	52·3	79·8	67·4	84·5	80·3	98·4	113·3	111·7	101·6	103·2	107·7	105·6	112·2	117·6	113·1	110·0	118·1	112·3	126·3	125·7	118·9
As percentage of pre-war	100	79	42	64	54	68	65	79	91	90	82	83	87	85	90	95	91	89	95	91	102	101	96
X. VEGETABLES:																							
Fresh tomatoes	10·4	8·2	6·9	8·6	8·9	8·2	9·1	9·2	15·1	17·4	20·1	13·9	15·7	16·7	15·7	13·7	15·7	14·3	15·8	14·4	16·3	15·5	15·4
Canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	2·0	—	0·1	3·4	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·6	2·0	3·4	2·6	4·9	4·7	2·7	3·3	5·3	4·8	4·7	4·8	4·9	4·6	5·3	5·1
Cabbage and greens	46·6	46·5	50·7	57·5	56·4	57·3	55·7	54·4	51·3	45·1	41·9	33·7	38·0	41·1	39·9	36·1	37·5	35·2	40·5	35·8	36·5	37·3	37·6
Leafy salads	3·1	3·8	3·5	3·7	3·3	4·1	4·0	4·2	4·2	4·8	3·9	4·1	4·5	4·5	4·4	3·7	4·1	4·3	4·3	4·4	4·9	4·7	4·7
Carrots	8·9	10·9	14·3	16·5	14·8	15·3	15·8	12·8	13·2	14·9	10·8	10·4	10·7	11·0	12·5	11·4	11·4	11·7	10·5	11·0	9·8	12·5	11·2
Fresh legumes	9·3	10·7	10·0	10·8	9·2	11·3	14·3	10·6	7·4	15·0	11·3	12·0	12·4	12·8	14·6	14·1	12·6	13·2	13·8	14·4	15·6	17·5	15·4
Other fresh vegetables	37·0	24·7	28·7	29·5	32·2	36·6	35·9	39·5	39·0	35·8	36·1	31·5	34·6	32·3	31·2	28·0	28·6	28·6	28·5	28·6	28·0	29·9	27·8
Other canned vegetables (e)	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·5	1·1	0·2	1·5	1·9	2·6	3·6	5·7	4·4	5·3	5·9	3·7	4·1	4·8	5·3	5·4	5·8	5·8	5·5	6·5
Total (fresh equivalent)	120·4	106·6	116·1	133·4	126·4	133·2	136·8	133·6	135·9	141·6	133·5	117·3	128·2	128·3	127·0	118·9	121·8	119·8	126·1	121·8	123·9	130·8	126·3
As percentage of pre-war	100	89	96	111	105	111	114	111	113	118	111	97	106	107	105	99	101	100	105	101	103	109	105
XI. GRAIN PRODUCTS:																							
Flour	194·5	208·6	237·1	226·6	230·2	233·5	240·7	221·2	224·9	232·9	222·2	205·8	203·6	201·7	192·7	187·2	182·5	178·7	172·5	171·5	168·4	166·4	164·8
Barley products	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·9	1·3	1·7	2·0	1·2	1·0	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·7
Oat products	5·4	5·0	8·0	9·8	10·8	10·1	9·9	8·7	9·0	7·6	7·4	6·1	6·5	5·5	5·0	4·2	3·8	4·0	3·6	3·9	3·9	3·3	3·3
Rye products	0·3	0·1	0·4	0·8	1·2	1·7	1·7	1·2	0·8	0·6	1·0	1·0	0·9	0·9	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3
Breakfast cereals	1·8	1·8	2·2	2·3	2·0	2·1	2·2	2·5	3·0	3·9	4·0	3·5	3·5	3·6	3·8	4·0	4·1	4·2	4·5	4·5	4·7	4·7	4·9
Rice	4·4	6·6	6·4	3·5	2·9	3·2	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·4	2·1	2·7	2·7	2·5	2·3	2·2	1·9	2·5	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·6	2·9
Starch and other farinaceous foods	3·0	3·0	2·4	2·1	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·6	1·8	3·6	2·8	3·1	3·1	4·6	3·2	3·6	2·6	2·4	2·9	2·7	2·9	2·8	2·6
Total	210·1	225·8	257·3	245·7	248·9	252·8	258·0	237·2	241·7	250·2	240·5	222·9	221·0	219·5	208·4	202·4	196·0	192·9	187·1	186·1	183·5	180·9	179·5
As percentage of pre-war	100	107	122	117	118	120	123	113	115	119	114	106	105	104	99	96	93	92	89	89	87	86	85
XII. OTHER:																							
Tea	9·3	8·6	8·1	8·2	7·0	7·3	8·2	8·8	8·5	8·0	8·3	8·5	8·1	8·5	9·5	9·7	9·3	10·1	9·8	9·9	9·5	9·6	9·5
Coffee	0·7	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·0	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·6	1·7	1·8	1·5	1·7	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·9	2·1	2·1
Cocoa powder	1·2	2·7	2·5	2·1	1·6	2·0	2·1	1·7	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·2	1·3	1·1	1·1	1·4	1·6	1·4	1·6	1·3	1·2	1·3	1·1

(a) Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (e.g. butter).
(b) Figures allow for sugar in imported and exported manufactured foods. The gross figures measure total human consumption, from which is deducted usage for brewing and distilling and products covered elsewhere in the table to arrive at a net figure for the calculation of calories and nutrients.
(c) The pre-war estimate has been revised but is still an approximate figure. Pre-war Consumer Surveys suggest that average consumption may have been about 200 lb. per head per annum.
(d) Includes home produced fruit pulp up to and including 1947.
(e) Excludes canned pulses.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Food Consumption Levels in the U.K. (*Continued*)

TABLE II: Summary of the Main Food Group Totals from Table I

(lb. per head per annum)

	Pre-war	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Provisional)
Dairy products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	38·4	38·4	40·8	48·7	50·0	49·0	49·9	49·3	48·6	48·9	52·7	54·4	55·1	52·0	53·0	53·3	52·6	53·5	52·9	53·7	53·9	54·7	55·1
Meat (including canned meat, bacon and ham) (as edible weight)	116·5	104·4	90·1	93·4	89·7	99·3	89·7	94·2	88·1	80·9	82·4	101·1	82·5	90·3	98·4	109·4	115·9	118·6	121·6	121·7	120·2	123·8	125·1
Fish (as edible weight)	26·2	17·1	15·5	16·7	18·3	20·3	24·7	30·5	32·0	31·2	27·4	21·7	24·0	22·6	20·4	20·8	21·3	22·4	21·8	22·7	22·0	21·4	20·4
Eggs and egg products (shell egg equivalent)	28·3	28·4	25·4	25·1	25·6	26·8	30·4	26·1	24·9	25·7	28·3	31·4	27·6	27·6	28·2	30·0	29·4	29·5	30·9	31·8	32·9	33·3	34·0
Oils and fats (visible) (fat content)	47·1	43·2	41·7	41·1	39·1	40·5	38·4	36·8	36·0	40·9	47·4	47·7	49·5	45·1	45·8	48·9	48·0	48·3	48·6	48·5	49·1	48·7	49·9
Sugar and syrups (sugar content) (gross)	108·7	80·3	72·3	72·3	71·9	76·9	73·8	82·4	87·2	88·3	97·5	89·7	99·1	94·4	104·5	111·7	114·5	115·9	118·2	121·9	118·5	118·4	120·9
Potatoes	190·0	166·4	188·2	224·9	248·8	274·6	260·2	281·2	285·9	255·3	250·6	242·1	234·7	251·8	245·3	242·3	234·2	224·5	223·8	212·0	211·4	220·0	221·8
Pulses and nuts	9·5	6·9	7·5	6·1	6·0	6·8	6·3	6·5	8·0	6·1	9·3	11·2	10·3	9·4	10·6	12·2	11·5	13·1	12·3	11·1	11·7	12·1	9·5
Fruit (fresh equivalent)	124·0	97·9	52·3	79·8	67·4	84·5	80·3	98·4	113·3	111·7	101·6	103·2	107·7	105·6	112·2	117·6	113·1	110·0	118·1	112·3	126·3	125·7	118·9
Vegetables (fresh equivalent)	120·4	106·6	116·1	133·4	126·4	133·2	136·8	133·6	135·9	141·6	133·5	117·3	128·2	128·3	127·0	118·9	121·8	119·8	126·1	121·8	123·9	130·8	126·3
Grain products	210·1	225·8	257·3	245·7	248·9	252·8	258·0	237·2	241·7	250·2	240·5	222·9	221·0	219·5	208·4	202·4	196·0	142·9	187·1	186·1	183·5	180·9	179·4
Tea	9·3	8·6	8·1	8·2	7·0	7·3	8·2	8·8	8·5	8·0	8·3	8·5	8·1	8·5	9·5	9·7	9·3	10·1	9·8	9·9	9·5	9·6	9·5

TABLE III: Nutrient Equivalent of Supplies per head per day moving into Consumption in the United Kingdom

(lb. per head per day)

	Pre-war	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Provisional)
Protein:																							
Animal g.	43·1	39·3	36·7	40·9	40·9	41·9	42·5	44·5	43·6	41·8	41·9	45·9	42·7	42·0	43·4	45·9	46·9	48·1	48·6	49·2	49·3	50·5	51·3
Vegetable g.	30·2	40·7	46·7	45·7	43·9	43·9	47·6	43·5	45·4	45·7	44·4	41·3	40·5	39·9	38·7	36·3	35·4	35·3	34·8	34·3	34·8	35·1	34·4
Total g.	73·3	80·0	83·4	86·6	84·8	85·8	90·1	88·0	89·0	87·5	86·3	87·2	83·2	81·9	82·1	82·2	82·3	83·4	83·4	83·5	84·1	85·6	85·7
Fat from all sources g.	131·3	122·7	115·2	119·4	116·1	123·8	116·1	112·7	107·2	111·4	122·5	133·0	126·8	123·9	130·4	138·1	139·1	140·1	141·0	141·7	139·5	138·6	141·3
Carbohydrate g.	423·6	390·1	409·0	403·1	410·9	429·0	426·9	420·6	432·5	438·2	446·3	418·8	429·2	424·1	425·2	431·0	424·6	422·2	421·7	420·5	416·8	413·8	412·8
Calcium mg.	696	680	707	883	1,038	1,037	1,043	1,046	1,139	1,139	1,164	1,152	1,157	1,102	1,089	1,050	1,102	1,116	1,122	1,129	1,120	1,113	1,111
Iron mg.	13·0	12·5	13·1	15·8	16·4	15·9	14·9	16·8	16·5	15·8	15·6	15·2	14·0	13·3	13·5	13·9	14·2	14·7	15·7	15·5	15·4	15·9	16·0
Vitamin A i.u.	3,689	3,516	3,500	3,683	3,467	3,673	3,618	3,522	3,640	3,982	3,896	3,882	3,859	3,717	3,842	4,193	4,314	4,375	4,435	4,489	4,423	4,647	4,657
Ascorbic acid mg.	96	83	77	93	95	102	109	108	111	110	102	95	99	104	104	99	99	95	100	93	98	101	100
Thiamine mg.	1·3	1·1	1·3	1·8	1·9	2·0	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8
Riboflavin mg.	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·9
Nicotinic acid mg.	13·2	12·3	11·8	14·2	15·1	16·2	15·0	17·2	16·3	16·0	15·6	15·2	13·8	14·0	14·3	15·2	15·3	15·6	16·5	16·5	16·2	16·3	16·5
Energy value – Calories	3,060	2,890	2,900	2,930	2,920	3,060	3,010	2,940	2,940	3,000	3,120	3,120	3,080	3,030	3,100	3,190	3,170	3,180	3,190	3,190	3,160	3,140	3,160
Energy value – Calories (calculated on F.A.O. factors)	3,120	2,930	2,940	2,950	2,950	3,090	3,050	3,000	2,990	3,040	3,150	3,150	3,130	3,090	3,170	3,270	3,250	3,260	3,270	3,270	3,240	3,230	3,250

TABLE IV: Percentage of Total Calorie Intake derived from Certain Groups of Food

	Pre-war	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Provisional)
Dairy products (excluding butter)	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Meat (including canned meat and bacon)	17	16	13	14	14	15	13	13	12	11	11	14	11	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	16
Oils and fats (including butter)	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	15	17	17	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
Sugar and syrups	16	12	11	11	11	11	11	13	13	14	14	13	15	14	15	16	17	17	17	18	17	17	17
Potatoes	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grain products	30	35	40	37	37	36	38	35	36	36	34	31	32	32	30	28	27	27	26	25	26	25	25
Other foods	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE V: Nutrient and Calorie Intake per head per day as percentages of Pre-War levels

	Pre-war	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Provisional)
Calories	100	94	95	96	95	100	98	96	96	98	102	102	101	99	101	104	104	104	104	104	103	103	103
Protein – Animal	100	91	85	95	95	97	99	103	101	97	97	106	99	97	101	106	109	112	113	114	114	117	119
,, – Vegetable	100	135	155	151	145	145	158	144	150	151	147	137	134	132	128	120	117	117	115	114	115	116	114
,, – Total	100	109	114	118	116	117	123	120	121	119	118	119	113	112	112	112	112	114	114	114	115	117	117
Fat from all sources	100	93	88	91	88	94	88	86	82	85	93	101	97	94	99	105	106	107	107	108	106	106	108
Carbohydrate	100	92	97	95	97	101	101	99	102	103	105	99	101	100	100	102	100	100	100	99	98	98	97

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Overseas Trade Section

The Southern Italian Market

A report by J. Hammond of the British Consulate-General at Naples

FOR THE purposes of this article, Southern Italy comprises the four regions of Campania, Puglia, Basilicata (Lucania) and Calabria. The total population is some 20 millions and the principal towns are Naples, Salerno, Caserta, Bari, Brindisi, Taranto, Reggio Calabria, Cosenza and Potenza. The market is still largely unexplored and, because of increasing capital investment, is growing year by year. The economy is still predominantly agricultural but the Italian Government are encouraging industrialization with good results. This means a rising standard of living and a wider demand for consumer goods.

For some time agricultural machinery will be much in demand especially as the credit clauses in the Italian Government's 'Green Plan' seem to be taking effect. At the recent Foggia Agricultural Fair sales were brisk to farmers who were taking advantage of Government loans. Tractors take first place, including those suitable for sugar beet culture and smaller motor cultivators suitable for use in vineyards and olive groves. Sugar beet cultivation on a large scale is awaiting completion of irrigation schemes. With the development of irrigation, there should be a demand for pumps of various sizes, and light weight tubing. There is a demand for crop spraying equipment and flexible-shaft power tools.

Road building and constructional equipment such as excavator-loaders, diggers, rock drilling equipment will be required by those firms engaged on factory construction and on the new Salerno – Reggio Calabria and Naples – Bari motorways. The need for schools and the Government school building programme has opened up a market for pre-fabricated buildings.

As far as consumer goods are concerned, British woollens and worsteds have a tradional sale. Suitings are more in demand in bolts rather than in suit lengths since the number of high-class tailors interested in purchasing exclusive suit-lengths are few. The ready-made clothing trade is developing. British china is seen in the shops and sells reasonable well – the customs tariff, however, is based on weight and this prices us out of the hotel ware and cheaper market. With the advent of the super markets, 'deep freeze' foods have a future and in particular deep frozen fish. Whisky sales are increasing.

The market for pleasure boats is developing year by year – not, however, as rapidly as one would expect, considering the natural facilities available in the Naples area. Competition is keen but good quality boats have a future. Opinions on the use of plastics for hulls vary – some of the lower-priced plastics have been found to deteriorate quickly in the sun and their colours fade. Outboard motors have a steady sale. American made motors are the most popular in the larger range but well-known British makes in the smaller ranges have a good reputation and a steady sale. The fishermen, however, are said to favour outboard diesels.

In general, the market over a wide range of goods and equipment is increasing. In certain categories, notably electro-domestics and kitchen equipment and appliances, there are already signs that the public are looking for a better quality article.

Our European competitors are showing increasing interest and the Federal German Republic are opening Chambers of Commerce in Foggia and Bari. British firms would do well to take a greater interest in the area – either through their agents or by attending and exhibiting at one or more of the three main trade fairs – Bari, Foggia and Naples.

Honorary British Consul, Trieste

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* issue of July 27 (page 234) about the routeing of commercial inquiries to Trieste, consequent on the closure of the British Consulate. However, arrangements have now been made which render it possible to address inquiries to the *Honorary British Consul* in Trieste. The earlier notice is accordingly revoked. The address and telephone numbers of the Honorary British Consul are the same as for the former Consulate, i.e. Via Rossini 2, Trieste. (Tel.: 35760/24590).

Trade and Financial Arrangements

United Kingdom Loan to Bolivia

THE UNITED KINGDOM – Bolivia Credit Agreement providing for the loan to Bolivia of £265,000 for railway rehabilitation, the offer of which was announced on April 3, 1962, was signed on August 24, by H.E. the Bolivian Ambassador and the Secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The loan is made under Section 3 of the Export Guarantees Act 1949.

United Kingdom and Bulgaria

LETTERS were exchanged on August 22 by representatives of the United Kingdom and Bulgarian Governments, the effect of which is to provide that, apart from minor adjustments, the import and export quotas for trade between the two countries during the twelve months ending March 31, 1963, remain the same as those for the preceding twelve months.

Complete quota lists for the preceding twelve months were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 28, 1961 (pages 1020 to 1021).

Any inquiries should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone Trafalgar 8855. Extn. 2576 or 7618.)

Ivory Coast Republic and Switzerland

A COMMERCIAL agreement was signed in Abidjan on June 26, 1962, between the Ivory Coast Republic and Switzerland.

The agreement provides that each country will extend most-favoured-nation treatment to the other, and contains clauses regarding the protection of investments by individuals, companies etc., of each country in the other, with especial reference to compensation in the event of nationalization.

Switzerland agrees to the free importation of the products, which have not been specified, of the Ivory Coast Republic.

The Ivory Coast Republic agrees to grant annual quotas for a number of Swiss goods including various textile products, dyes and pharmaceuticals, mechanical and electrical products, including calculating machines and cash registers, clocks and clock repairing equipment, clock cases, sewing machines and various other products including various replacement parts.

The agreement took effect from January 1, 1962 and is valid until December 31, 1963, being renewable annually with a proviso of three months notice of termination on either side. The agreement applies in its entirety to the Principality of Liechtenstein as well as to Switzerland.

East Germany and The People's Republic of China

IT HAS BEEN reported in the East German press that a Protocol on Trade and Payments between East Germany and China was signed in East Berlin on August 4.

According to the Protocol, East Germany will supply China with complete plants, small power stations, miners' lamps, compressors and electronic measuring and testing equipment. China will supply East Germany with minerals, textiles, chemicals, tea, food products and light industrial products. No details were announced of the amounts to be exchanged.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 5156, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2197) quoting reference C.R.E. 6041/G.

British Trade Commissioner at Madras

THE TELEPHONE NUMBER of the British Trade Commissioner, Madras, given as 3941 in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 10, 1962, is incorrect. The correct number is **23914**.

The address remains as printed. This is P.O. Box 1575, 6 Armenian Street, Madras, 1.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404).

ARGENTINA

Well-drilling for Province of Santa Cruz. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26532/62.
Insulation Materials for the Secretaria de Marina Astillero Rio Santiago. September 10. E.S.B. 26533/62.

AUSTRALIA

Compression Testing Machine for Hydro-Electric Commission. September 19. E.S.B. 26176/62.*
Masonry Work for Conrad and Gargett, Brisbane. October 10. E.S.B. 26888/62.
Switchgear for Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. November 14. E.S.B. 26546/62.*
Transformer for the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. September 10. E.S.B. 26540/62.*

Postmaster-General's Office:
Switchboard Equipment: Miscellaneous Goods: Screws. September 25. E.S.B. 22947/62.*
Dial Parts. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 23399/62.*

Cairns Regional Electricity Board:
Insulators. September 18. E.S.B. 26887/62.
Fuse Mounts. September 18. E.S.B. 27206/62.

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board:
Paper. September 18. E.S.B. 26544/62.*
Duplicating Paper. September 20. E.S.B. 26545/62.*

BURMA

Textiles for Civil Supplies Management Board. September 24. E.S.B. 26542/62.*
Military Clothing: Welders' Goggles for Office of the Director of Procurement, Defence Department. September 30. E.S.B. 26891/62.*

The Union of Burma Purchase Board:
Weighing Machines. September 10. E.S.B. 26567/62.*
Water Coolers. September 10. E.S.B. 26566/62.*
Electric Motors and Starters. September 10. E.S.B. 26568/62.*
Wire Brooms. September 13. E.S.B. 26883/62.*
Gully Trap Gratings. September 13. E.S.B. 26884/62.*
Hammers. September 13. E.S.B. 26885/62.*
Life Jackets. September 13. E.S.B. 26882/62.*

CEYLON

Ink Ribbons for Ceylon Transport Board. October 17. E.S.B. 26588/62.
Locomotives for Colombo Port Commission. November 7. E.S.B. 26296/62.
Angles, Joists, Channels and Tees for Ministry of Finance. October 23. E.S.B. 26821/62.

Department of Health:
Mobile Dispensary Vans. November 6. E.S.B. 26294/62.*
Promethazine Hydrochloride. November 6. E.S.B. 26295/62.*

CONGO REPUBLIC (BRAZZAVILLE)

Construction of Buildings for Le Directeur du Plan. November 2. E.S.B. 27238/62* (in French).

EGYPT

Coal Dust: Coke: Graphite Materials for Military Factory. September 15. E.S.B. 26519/62.*
Workshop and Garage Equipment: Vehicles for General Egyptian Organization for Inland Transport. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 22989/62.
Gas Turbine Power Station and Distillation Plant for Compagnie Orientale des Petroles D'Egypte. September 30. E.S.B. 27257/62.*
Transformer Stations for Ministry of Public Works. October 9. E.S.B. 26235/62.

Egyptian Railways:
Bearings. September 22. E.S.B. 26233/62.
Carbide Tools. September 29. E.S.B. 26234/62.

Organization for the Five-year Plan:
Equipment and Machine Tools; Hand Tools; Electronics Instruments. October 1. E.S.B. 26518/62.*
Mechanical Workshops and Tools. October 6. E.S.B. 26300/62.*
Soda Ash Plant. February 4, 1963. E.S.B. 26520/62.*

ETHIOPIA

Copper Wire for Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia. September 15. E.S.B. 26587/62.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Sewing Machines; Bag Packers. September 19. E.S.B. 26806/62.*
Paper Sack Tubing Machine. September 20. E.S.B. 26805/62.*
Insulation Test Sets. (Further Information.) Closing date now September 11. E.S.B. 16310/62.*
Needle Valve and Pressure Gauge. September 13. E.S.B. 26535/62.*

GREECE

Bent White Polished Plate Panes for Ministry of National Defence. September 20. E.S.B. 26177/62.*

Ministry of Trade:
Rails. September 17. E.S.B. 26534/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. September 21. E.S.B. 9368/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 13. E.S.B. 24920/62.*
Electrodes. (Further Information.) Closing date now September 11. E.S.B. 9986/62.*
Printing and Bookbinding Machinery. September 27. E.S.B. 26570/62.*

INDIA

Boiler Plant and Accessories for Government of Andhra Pradesh. December 19. E.S.B. 26288/62.
Construction of Bridge for Public Works Department, Gujarat State. October 15. E.S.B. 26836/62.
Skim Milk Powder for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. (Further Information.) September 10. E.S.B. 24945/62.
Sulphur for Bhilai Steel Project. September 14. E.S.B. 27221/62.
Road Construction Projects for National Highway Division, Bombay. September 28. E.S.B. 27233/62.
Switchgear for the Madras State Electricity Board. October 5. E.S.B. 27244/62.*
Welding Electrodes for Hindustan Steel Ltd. September 14. E.S.B. 26504/62.

(Continued on page 473)

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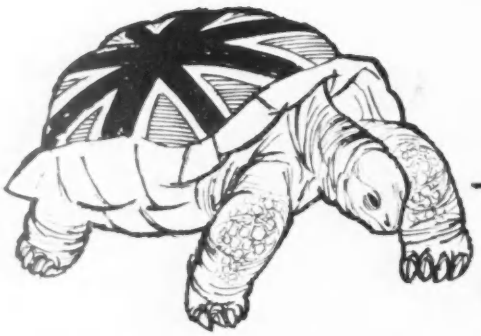

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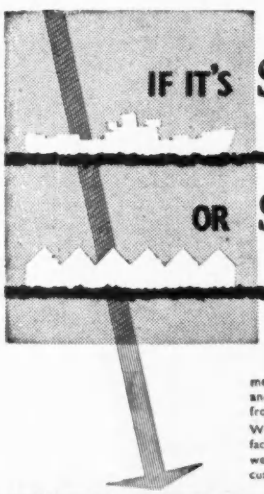

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Time Switches for U.P. State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 30. E.S.B. 18376/62.*
Construction of Piers, Road Bridge, Spillway Gates and Hoists for Yeldari Dam Purna Project October 18. E.S.B. 26860/62.
Wheels, Tyres and Axles for Ministry of Railways. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26217/62.*
Cable for the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25296/62.*
Transformers for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. October 3. E.S.B. 27219/62.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Ventilation Equipment. October 15. E.S.B. 26837/62.*
Centrifugal Ventilators. October 16. E.S.B. 26838/62.*
Aggregate and Sand Classification and Processing Plant for Beas Dam Project October 29. E.S.B. 26822/62.

The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.:
Injection Moulding Machine. September 10. E.S.B. 27240/62 (D.L.F.).
Machine Tools. September 20. E.S.B. 27232/62 (D.L.F.).
Machine Tools. September 20. E.S.B. 27231/62 (D.L.F.).

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:
Tri-N-Butyl Phosphate. September 24. E.S.B. 26831/62.
Meters. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26260/62.*
Polishing Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26258/62.*
Radioactive Aerosol Analysis Kit. September 18. E.S.B. 26835/62.
Ultrasonic Thickness Tester. September 19. E.S.B. 26834/62.
Chemical Feeders. September 17. E.S.B. 26833/62.
De Super Heaters. September 21. E.S.B. 26832/62.

Procurement Circle, Nangal Township:
Rear Dumpers. November 19. E.S.B. 26811/62.*
Power Shovels. November 21. E.S.B. 26812/62.*
Power Shovels; Cables. November 23. E.S.B. 26813/62.*
Crawler Tractors. November 25. E.S.B. 26814/62.*
Cranes (Motorized Tractor). November 12. E.S.B. 26872/62.*
Bar Bending Machine; Steel Bar Cutter. November 14. E.S.B. 26874/62.*
Dump Carriers. November 16. E.S.B. 26875/62.*
Tractors. November 28. E.S.B. 26876/62.*
Motor Graders. December 5. E.S.B. 26877/62.*
Tractors. December 5. E.S.B. 26878/62.*
Vibrating Rollers. December 7. E.S.B. 26879/62.*
Cranes. November 12. E.S.B. 26873/62.*

IRAN

Active Carbon for Iran Sugar Corporation. September 19. E.S.B. 26548/62.*
Cable for the Tehran Electric Board. September 22. Tender documents (in Persian) available. E.S.B. 26505/62.*

Imperial Iranian Army:
Enamels; Stencil Ink. September 25. E.S.B. 26557/62.*
Special Tools. September 19. Tender documents (in drawings) available. E.S.B. 25211/62.*
Vanadium Pentoxides. September 29. E.S.B. 26871/62.*

IRAQ

X-Ray Unit for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26145/62.*
Swimming Pool and Changing Rooms for Ministry of Social Affairs. October 22. E.S.B. 26515/62.

Ministry of Defence:
Oil and Paraffin Stoves and Lamps and Accessories. October 1. E.S.B. 26516/62.*
Water Chillers, Refrigerators, Fans and Irons. October 8. E.S.B. 26581/62.*

Iraqi Republican Railways:
Timber. October 2. E.S.B. 26506/62.
White Wood Boards. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26510/62.*

Ministry of Finance:
X-Ray Equipment. October 7. E.S.B. 26511/62.
Machines for Government Press. November 4. E.S.B. 26514/62.

Ministry of Oil:
Trucks. September 10. E.S.B. 26512/62.
Alum. September 15. E.S.B. 26513/62.
Steel Pipe Fittings. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26151/62.*
Pipe Fittings (Flanges). (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26150/62.*

KENYA

Builders' Hardware for Ministry of Works and Communications. September 24 E.S.B. 26543/62.

KOREA

Office of Supply:
Laboratory Equipment; Medical Apparatus. September 25. E.S.B. 27236/62.*
Room Cooler; Measuring Instruments; Vehicles. September 25. E.S.B. 27235/62.*
Marine Diesel Engine; Timber. September 19. E.S.B. 26562/62.*

KUWAIT

Sports Equipment for Ministry of Defence. September 15. E.S.B. 26157/62.

MALAYA

Road Making Equipment for Federation of Malaya. September 18. E.S.B. 27230/62.

MEXICO

Construction of Ferry Terminals for C. Director de Caminos y Puentes Federales de Ingresos. October 1. E.S.B. 27211/62* (in Spanish).
Construction of Roads and Bridges for C. Secretario de Obras Publicas. October 1. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 27210/62.*

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Motor Vehicles for Water Supply Services. September 12. E.S.B. 26850/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Switchgear for Wellington City Corporation. September 18. E.S.B. 27207/62.*

General Post Office, Wellington:
Microphone Connectors. September 28. E.S.B. 27208/62.*
Fork Lift Trucks. September 27. E.S.B. 27209/62.*
Line Wire. September 26. E.S.B. 26827/62.*
Gauges. September 20. E.S.B. 26828/62.*

NIGERIA

Pumping Plant Equipment for Government of Northern Nigeria. September 17. E.S.B. 26582/62.

PAKISTAN

Wire Netting; Perforated Sheets for Directorate of Supplies. September 18. E.S.B. 26803/62.*
Wash Basin Fittings for Pakistan Eastern Railway. (Amendment Notice.) E.S.B. 25652/62.*
Seamless Steel Tubing for Director of Industries. September 15. E.S.B. 26278/62.
Motor Launch for Department of Supply and Development. Closing date postponed to September 20. E.S.B. 25318/62.*

Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department:
Air-conditioning Equipment. September 20. E.S.B. 26817/62.*
Air-conditioning Equipment. September 24. E.S.B. 26820/62.*
Air-conditioning Equipment. September 20. E.S.B. 26818/62.*
Electrical Machinery. September 22. E.S.B. 26816/62.*
Air-conditioning Equipment. September 24. E.S.B. 26819/62.*

Department of Investment, Promotion and Supplies:
Zinc Ingots. September 12. E.S.B. 27220/62.
Chemicals. September 20. E.S.B. 27218/62.
Pesticides. September 24. E.S.B. 27214/62 (D.L.F.).
Paper. September 15. E.S.B. 27217/62.
Air Conditioners. September 12. E.S.B. 27216/62.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

L.V. Cable and Boxes for the Town Electrical Engineer. September 17. E.S.B. 26862/62.*

SINGAPORE

Cable for Singapore City Council. September 11. E.S.B. 27241/62.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cable for South African Railways. September 21. E.S.B. 26869/62.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
Drill Presses. September 14. E.S.B. 26524/62.*
Workshop Presses. September 14. E.S.B. 26521/62.*

Johannesburg City Treasurer's Department:
Mechanical Shovel. September 11. E.S.B. 27251/62.*
Vehicle (Road Working). September 11. E.S.B. 27252/62.*

State Tender Board:
Photographic Vehicle. September 12. E.S.B. 26525/62.*
Medical Supplies. September 17. E.S.B. 26898/62.*
Medical Supplies. September 17. E.S.B. 26897/62.*
Agricultural Equipment. September 17. E.S.B. 26900/62.*
Fire Tenders. Closing date postponed to September 10. E.S.B. 24902/62.*
Medical Supplies. September 14. E.S.B. 26899/62.*
Medical Supplies. September 14. E.S.B. 26896/62.*

TANGANYIKA

School Books for Tanganyika Government. September 14. E.S.B. 26808/62.

THAILAND

Electrical Wire and Accessories for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. September 25. E.S.B. 26847/62/D.L.F.*
Spectrophotometer for Thai Sugar Aid Fund Organization. September 17. E.S.B. 26844/62.*

State Railways of Thailand:
Spring Leaf Bar. September 14. E.S.B. 26846/62.
Flood Lights. September 25. E.S.B. 25886/62.*

TUNISIA

Construction of a Steel Plant for Government of Tunisia. November 15. E.S.B. 17483/62.

TURKEY

Electro Filtering Plant for Turkish Cement Industry Corporation. September 24. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 26894/62.*
Vehicles; Trenching Machines for Lett Administration. September 10. E.S.B. 27237/62 (D.L.F.).
Miscellaneous Machinery for Elginler Insaat Ltd., Ankara. September 3. E.S.B. 26854/62/D.L.F.
Acetylene Plant for Hamdi Besaran, Okeijen Fabrikasi. September 3. E.S.B. 26856/62/D.L.F.
Brick and Tile Manufacturing Plant for Zuhre Fildigi Kiremit ve Tugla Fabrikasi. September 3. E.S.B. 26853/62/D.L.F.

Turkiye Komur Isletmeleri Kurumu:
Air-compressor Installation. October 8. E.S.B. 27239/62/D.L.F.
Conveyor Belt System. September 25. E.S.B. 26851/62/D.L.F.
Mining Equipment. January 21, 1963. E.S.B. 26857/62/D.L.F.
Mining Equipment. January 21, 1963. E.S.B. 26858/62/D.L.F.

UGANDA

Distribution Transformer for Uganda Electricity Board. November 5. E.S.B. 26501/62.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. Corps of Engineers:
Switchgear; Distribution Centres and Panel Boards. (Advance Information.) E.S.B 26829/62.
Constructional Project. September 11. E.S.B. 26849/62.*

The Bureau of Reclamation, Denver:
Power Plant Equipment. September 13. E.S.B. 26830/62.*
Tower Steel. October 2. E.S.B. 26256/62.*
Lightning Arresters. September 14. E.S.B. 27227/62.*
Gate Valves. September 18. E.S.B. 27228/62.*
Turbines. September 25. E.S.B. 27229/62.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for handkerchiefs. (E.S.B. 26087/62.)
Inquiry for alluvium foundations; sea water distillation. (E.S.B. 25731/62.)
Inquiry for furniture; perambulators; rubber pillows; sewing machine needles; hardware; sliding door gear; glass. (E.S.B. 25594/62.)
Manufacture under licence – spraying equipment; milking machine pumps; ventilation equipment. (E.S.B. 25991/62.)
Manufacture under licence – ball-bearing hinges. (E.S.B. 26405/62.)
Market report on motor cycles and scooters. (E.S.B. 21515/62.)
Reference to the Special Advisory Authority. (C.R.E. 3466/62.)

Austria
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Bahrain
Market report on foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 20954/62.)

Bolivia
Market report on water pumps. (E.S.B. 22663/62.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for tractor equipment and accessories. (E.S.B. 26925/62.)
Agency inquiry for pre-fabricated buildings. (E.S.B. 25798/62.)
Inquiry for magnetic beam-handling systems. (E.S.B. 26640/62.)
Inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 26401/62.)
Inquiry for compressors; winches. (E.S.B. 26914/62.)
Inquiry for furnishing accessories. (E.S.B. 26615/62.)
Manufacture under licence – heat and shock resistant assemblies. (E.S.B. 25744/62.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for plant for making steel office furniture. (E.S.B. 25861/62.)
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 25058/62.)

Costa Rica
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 25497/62.)
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 26634/62.)

Dominican Republic
Economic report, January-June 1962. (C.R.E. 887/G.)

France
Agency inquiry for rubber sealing devices. (E.S.B. 6933/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 26729/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics products. (E.S.B. 26527/62.)

France–Denmark
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4304/G.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for leather and plastics materials for footwear industry. (E.S.B. 26638/62.)
Agency inquiry for electro-insulating materials. (E.S.B. 26601/62.)
Agency inquiry for car radios. (E.S.B. 25810/62.)
Agency inquiry for iron and steel. (E.S.B. 26379/62.)
Agency inquiry for machinery; tools; office equipment; chemicals. (E.S.B. 26393/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics materials. (E.S.B. 25808/62.)
Agency inquiry for floor cleaning machines. (E.S.B. 25768/62.)
Agency inquiry for feeding bottles. (E.S.B. 24502/62.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 26453/62.)
Inquiry for wood chippings. (E.S.B. 26406/62.)
Inquiry for compressed air hoses; pipe joints. (E.S.B. 26024/62.)
Economic report, August 13-19, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Germany (East)/The People's Republic of China
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 6041/G.)

Greece
Inquiry for chicken slaughtering plant. (E.S.B. 21952/62.)

Haiti
Market report on water pumps. (E.S.B. 22499/62.)

Hong Kong
Agency inquiry for builders' hardware. (E.S.B. 26012/62.)

India
Economic report, April-June 1962. (C.R.E. 222/G.)
Industrial development in India. (E.S.B. 25423/62.)

Indonesia
Economic report, June 1962. (C.R.E. 2799/62.)

Iran
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G2)
Trade openings in the Fars province. (E.S.B. 25848/62.)

Iraq
Agency inquiry for lacquer hair spray. (E.S.B. 25794/62.)
Inquiry for pipe fittings; pumps. (E.S.B. 26549/62.)
Paint project – collaboration. (E.S.B. 24461/62 and E.S.B. 24462/62.)
Advice to exporters to Iraq. (C.R.E. 628/5/G.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for medical cotton. (E.S.B. 26682/62.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools; automotive spares; steel plate and profiles. (E.S.B. 25835/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for whisky. (E.S.B. 25846/62.)
Agency inquiry for filter paper. (E.S.B. 25966/62.)
Agency inquiry for hand lawn mowers. (E.S.B. 38454/61.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 25992/62.)

Japan
Agency inquiry for electric irons. (E.S.B. 23871/62.)

Malaya (Federation of)
Agency inquiry for air compressors. (E.S.B. 26046/62.)

Mexico
Inquiry for foundry plant and equipment. (E.S.B. 26464/62.)

Netherlands
Inquiry for boats. (E.S.B. 25725/62.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for automotive components. (E.S.B. 26367/62.)
Inquiry for automatic brick-making machinery. (E.S.B. 26649/62.)
Inquiry for mineral dressing plant. (E.S.B. 25866/62.)

Peru
Economic report, June 1962. (C.R.E. 1825/62.)

Philippines
Inquiry for generators. (E.S.B. 25888/62.)
Inquiry for generators; battery chargers; machine tools. (E.S.B. 25865/62.)

Poland
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 6642/62.)

Portugal
Re-organization of Woollen Industry. (E.S.B. 27072/62.)

Portuguese West Africa (Angola)
Economic report, April-June 1962. (C.R.E. 2074/57.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for knitting wool. (E.S.B. 26619/62.)

Singapore
Industrial development plans. (E.S.B. 13700/62.)

Singapore and The British Borneo Territories
Economic report, April-June 1962. (C.R.E. 5250/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for hardware; cutlery. (E.S.B. 26787/62.)
Agency inquiry for shirtings. (E.S.B. 26073/62.)
Agency inquiry for vacuum cleaners; washing machines; polishers; refrigerators. (E.S.B. 26470/62.)
Inquiry for augers and bits. (E.S.B. 26019/62.)
Inquiry for rubber processing machinery. (E.S.B. 26302/62.)
Market report on cine cameras and projectors. (E.S.B. 21514/62.)

Sudan
Inquiry for leather belting machinery. (E.S.B. 26309/62.)
Manufacture under licence – spinning cots. (E.S.B. 24426/62.)

Sweden
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 2237/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for food-packaging machinery; transparent foil. (E.S.B. 26471/62.)
Agency inquiry for chemical plant; process engineering plant. (E.S.B. 26493/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics floor covering. (E.S.B. 26376/62.)
Agency inquiry for women's outerwear. (E.S.B. 25946/62.)
Inquiry for display materials. (E.S.B. 25963/62.)
Inquiry for smoke abatement equipment. (E.S.B. 26377/62.)

Trinidad
Development Programme. (E.S.B. 23131/62.)

Turkey
Economic report, June 1962. (C.R.E. 152/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for packaging material. (E.S.B. 24762/62.)
Agency inquiry for cabinet hardware. (E.S.B. 26487/62.)
Inquiry for ceramic wall and floor tiles. (E.S.B. 26305/62.)
Inquiry for hydraulic and pneumatic components. (E.S.B. 26078/62.)
Inquiry for industrial testing instruments. (E.S.B. 26723/62.)
Inquiry for fish, frozen. (E.S.B. 25907/62.)
Inquiry for stationers' sundries. (E.S.B. 9448/62.)
Inquiry for china; glassware; housewares; silverware; brassware. (E.S.B. 6024/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 26365/62.)
Inquiry for automotive components. (E.S.B. 26678/62.)
Inquiry for card cloth belting. (E.S.B. 24158/62.)
Inquiry for castings; scaffolding equipment. (E.S.B. 25520/62.)
Inquiry for diesel components. (E.S.B. 25968/62.)
Inquiry for jockey and saddlery equipment. (E.S.B. 25814/62.)
Inquiry for motor components and accessories; radios. (E.S.B. 25801/62.)
Inquiry for glassware; plastics items; novelties, etc. (Further Information.) (E.S.B. 11313/62.)
Manufacture under licence – picture hangers. (E.S.B. 26902/62.)
Manufacture under licence – telephone memory bank. (E.S.B. 25074/62.)
Manufacture under licence – metered dispenser of fuels, etc. (E.S.B. 26348/62.)

Venezuela
Economic report, April-June 1962. (C.R.E. 2475/2G.)

Yugoslavia
Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 26447/62.)

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Common External Tariff

THE *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities of August 6 reports the text of the Decision of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community dated July 23, 1962, making certain modifications and amendments to the Common External Tariff i.e., the tariff which will eventually be applied by the member countries of the European Economic Community on imports from countries not members of the Community.

The Decision also lays down that any adjustments by member countries necessary to their present national tariffs on imports from countries not members of the Community arising from these amendments should take effect by January 1, 1963.

The insertion of these rates in the Common Tariff does not, it is understood, supersede any lower rates which have been negotiated in the GATT with contracting parties of the GATT and have previously been implemented.

The tariff numbers concerned are as follows:

B.N. No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
02.01	Meat and edible meat offals of the animals falling within headings Nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive, fresh, chilled or frozen:	
	A. (Unchanged)	
	B. Offals:	
	I. Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies:	
	(a) For the manufacture of pharmaecutical products	
	(a)	Free
	(b) Others	16%
	II. Of animals of the bovine species, and swine:	
	(a) For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products	
	(a)	Free
	(b) Others	20%
	III. Others:	
	(a) For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products	
	(a)	Free
	(b) Not specified	12%
02.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine:	
	A. Goose and duck liver of the kind known as 'foie gras'	5%
	B. (Unchanged).	
02.04	Other meats and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen:	
	A and B. (Unchanged).	
	C. Others:	
	I. Offals for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products	
	(a)	Free
	II. Not specified	19%
	[NOTE: (a) Entry under this sub-heading is subject to the conditions to be determined by the competent authorities].	
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, dried or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water:	
	A. (Unchanged).	
	B. Molluscs and shellfish.	
	I and II. (Unchanged).	
	III. Others:	
	(a) Snails, other than sea-snails	6%
	(b) Not specified	8%
06.02	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips:	
	A and B. (Unchanged).	
	C. Others:	
	I. Pineapple plants	Free
	II. Not specified	15%
08.05	Nuts, other than those falling within heading No. 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not:	
	A. Almonds:	
	I. Bitter almonds	Free
	II. Others	7%
	B to E. (Unchanged).	
12.07	Plants and parts of plants, seeds and fruits of the types used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, cut, crushed or powdered:	
	A to F. (Unchanged).	
	G. Cubeb	Free
	H to K. (Unchanged)	
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined:	
	A. Fish liver oils:	
	I. Of halibut	(Unchanged)
	II. Others	6%
	B and C. (Unchanged)	
25.12	Infusorial earths, silliceous fossil meals, and similar silliceous earths (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite, diatemite, etc.) of an apparent density of 1 or less, whether or not calcined	Free
25.15	Marble, travertine, ecaussine and other calcareous monumental and building stone, of an apparent density of 2·5 or more and alabaster, including such stone not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared, or squared by sawing:	(Unchanged)
	A. Unworked, roughly split, roughly squared: squared by sawing *or splitting* of a thickness of more than 25 cm.	
	B. Squared by sawing *or splitting*, of a thickness of 25 cm. or less:	
	I and II. (Unchanged).	
25.16	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental and building stone, unworked, roughly split, or roughly squared by sawing:	
	A. Unworked, roughly split, roughly squared: squared by sawing *or splitting*, of a thickness of more than 25 c.m.	
	B. Squared by sawing *or splitting* of a thickness of 25 cm. or less	
	I and II. (Unchanged).	
27.07	Oils and other products from the distillation of high temperature coal tar, and similar products:	
	A to D. (Unchanged).	
	E. Naphthalene	Free
	F to G. (Unchanged).	
29.01	Hydrocarbons:	
	A to C. (Unchanged).	
	D. Aromatic:	
	I. (Unchanged).	
	II. Styrene, ethylbenzene, cumene (*iso*-propylbenzene)	8
	III. Naphthalene, anthracene	Free
	IV to VI. (Unchanged).	
32.07	Other colouring matter: inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores:	
	A. Other colouring matter:	
	I to VI. (Unchanged).	
	VII. Others:	
	(a) Magnetite	Free
	(b) Not specified	14%
	B and C. (Unchanged).	
43.02	Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plates, crosses, and similar forms: pieces or cuttings, of furskin, including heads, paws, tails and the like (not being fabricated):	
	A. (Unchanged).	
	B. Pieces or cuttings of furskin, including heads, paws, tails, and the like (not being fabricated)	Free
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not):	
	A. Of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair:	32% (maximum charge of 5 U.A. (a) per sq. metre)
	B and C. (Unchanged).	
	(NOTE: (a) U.A. = Unit of Account).	
71.04	Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones	Free

The French text of this decision may be seen, if required, at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757).

FRANCE

Global Quotas for Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 28, 1962, announced the opening of credits for the import under global quotas of goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions during the second half of 1962, from the countries of the convertible franc zone, including Britain (with the exception of Egypt).

Applications for licences for goods mentioned in the following lists which, when imported from Britain, are the subject of liberalization measures or negotiated bilateral quotas, should be made in accordance with the conditions set out in the appropriate notice and not within the framework of the present notice.

Otherwise, applications for licences should be submitted to *La Direction des Relations Economiques Extérieures, Service des Autorisations Commerciales (Importations), Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Economiques, 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris* 9, and should bear in the appropriate places on the application form the inscriptions CONTINGENTS GLOBAUX – AVIS DU AOÛT 23, 1962 – NO. DU CODE . . ., the country of origin and the country from which the goods are imported.

Import licence applications made in accordance with previous notices for global quotas will be considered null and void if they have not been returned to the importer by August 31, 1962.

A. Products to be Imported by Associations or Similar Organizations.

Licence applications in respect of the following may be submitted from August 23, onwards.

Quota No.	Tariff Nos.	Product	Importing Association
50	Ex 12-01, ex 15-07	Seeds and oils for alimentary use	S.I.O.F.A., 174 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris (16).
505	12-01 F II, 15-07 ex B	Linseed oil and seed	S.I.I.I.N., 174 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris (16).
770	48-01 A and E I	Newsprint	Societe Professionalle des Papiers de Presse, 8 rue Vyon-Villarceau, Paris (16).

B. Products to be Imported under Licences for which Applications are examined as and when they are received.

Licence applications in respect of the following goods may be submitttd from August 23, onwards.

Quota No.	Tariff Nos.	Product
026	Ex 02-01 B	Offal for organo-therapeutic use.
026I	Ex 02-01 B	Offals.
DA	Miscellaneous	Various agricultural products other than those imported under the minimum price arrangements.
170	09-01 A I a	Green coffee.
1731	09-01 A I	Pepper.
174	08-01 D I a 1	Shredded coconut.
24	78-01 B, 79-01 B, ex 80-01	Ore and scrap of non-ferrous metals.
25	73-02 I J III, ex 80-01, 81-03 ex A, 81-04 F I, G I, I J I, K I, M I, O I	Ferro-alloys and various non-ferrous metals.
S.M.C.	Various	Various products imported under the authority of the Service Metaux, Minerais et Materiaux de Construction de la Direction des Mines.
31	Ex 73-01	Charcoal iron.
462/463	85-15 C II a, 85-21 C, E ex I	Radio components.
D.M.E.	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous mechanical and electrical equipment.
47	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous aeronautical equipment.
48	Ex 89-01 B I, ex 89-02	Sea-going boats and tugs.
5002	12-01 ex A	Edible groundnuts.
5007	15-07 B II ex c	Chaulmoogra oil.
5031	12-01 ex D	Soya seed for industrial use.
5042	15-07 B I a	Castor oil.
50	12-01 ex G III, IV, VIII and ex Chap. 15	Various oleaginous seeds and fruits for non-alimentary use and various fatty substances other than those imported under the authority of S.I.O.F.A.
5121	13-02 ex C	Kordofan gums.
5132	12-01 ex G, 12-07 H, K	Plants for medicinal use and mustard seed for pharmaceutical use.
5146	05-14	Various raw materials of animal origin for pharmaceutical use.
51	Miscellaneous	Various raw materials for the chemical industry.
5325	Miscellaneous	Raw materials for antibiotics, cortisone and steroid derivatives.
535	Miscellaneous	Various raw materials for pharmaceutical use (notably antibiotics such as cycloserine, viomycin, griseofulin, didromycin, etc.).
539	38-16, 38-19 Q IV I	Various culture and reactive media.
54	Miscellaneous	Various parachemical products.
56	Ex Chap. 70	Various glass manufactures.
573	53-02 ex B	Hair of angora rabbit.
802/803	70-19 A IV ex b, C, 71-02 ex A, B ex II, 71-15 B I a, B I b 2 z, B II b 3	Imitation pearls and stones, cut diamonds, fine stones, articles of fine stones.
D.I.D.T.	Miscellaneous	Various products imported under the authority of D.I.D.T. (Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles).

The French text of the above notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

FINLAND

New Currency Regulations

THE FINNISH President has approved a new Currency Act which will come into force as from midnight on December 31. Under the new regulations the present Finnmark will become one Penni of which there will be 100 to the New Mark.

Cheques, notes, coin, postage and fiscal stamps etc., valid on December 31 will continue to be valid thereafter in Finnmarks, but at 1/100th of the value shown on them. No time limit has yet been announced for the validity of existing currency.

Contracts and other instruments will be valid for the amounts shown therein but in old or new Marks according to whether they were concluded before or after midnight on December 31.

New currency notes and coins will be largely of the same colour, design and format as those of equivalent value in the existing currency. Thus, the new Finnmark 1 note will closely resemble the existing Finnmark 100 note.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2368) Quoting C.R.E. 9460/62.

PORTUGAL

Drawback of Import Duty on Skins

IT HAS BEEN reported by the British Embassy in Lisbon that a Portuguese decree (Decree No. 44.489) published on August 2, 1962 provides for drawback of import duty on skins (tariff nos. 41.02, 41.03, 41.06 and 41.08) imported for the manufacture of men's and women's shoes.

The Ministry of Finance will determine the minimum quantity of pairs of shoes to be exported in respect of each shipment of imported skins, and will decide on the system of control to be adopted.

Duty will be refunded on the imported skins in the proportion of the duty on 1.6 square feet of surface area for each pair of women's shoes exported, and 1.9 square feet of surface area for each pair of men's shoes exported.

A copy of the decree (in Portuguese) is available in the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone No.: City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462.)

AUSTRIA

Quotas for Imports of Restricted Goods

IT HAS BEEN reported by the British Embassy in Vienna that a recent press announcement states that as a part of the measures for reducing prices the global import quotas for all non-liberalized goods will be increased by 30 per cent. from October 1st. The Austrian Ministry of Commerce have confirmed that this press announcement is correct.

No details of the revised quota lists are available, but in the meantime it can be assumed that the quotas published in the

(*Continued on next page*)

Austria (*Continued*)

Board of Trade Journal of March 30, 1962, which were increased by 20 per cent. for the six months ending December 31, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 3, 1962) will be increased by a further 30 per cent. on October 1.

TURKEY

Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the ninth Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 27 (pages 212 to 216) and August 3 (pages 287 to 290):

Ninth Quota List

Quota Serial No.	Tariff and Statis. No.	Description
244	90.16	Drawing and drafting instruments (excluding tailors' and shoemakers' measuring tape and tables for technical drawings and water-levels, rule-squares double and triple decimetres, T-squares, squares, protractors, curves, students' simple compass boxes without ruling pens).

Liberalization List

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron and steel only up to a width of 250 mm.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2715.)

New Telephone Number for Addis Ababa

THE *alternative* telephone number of the First Secretary (Commercial), Commercial Department, British Embassy, Addis Ababa (given as 3050/6 in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which was published in the August 10 issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*) has now been changed to **13050/7.**

Change of Telex Number at Geneva

THE Telex number of the British Consulate-General at Geneva, given in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 10, has been changed to 22956 or 22957. The 'answer-back' code, i.e. PRODROME, GENEVA, remains unchanged.

Change of Status for East London

EAST LONDON (Republic of South Africa), which is shown in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 10 as a Trade Correspondent post within the area covered by the Consul-General, Cape Town, has now been raised to the status of an Honorary Vice-Consulate, subordinate to the Consulate-General, Cape Town. The address and telephone number of the post remain unchanged.

IRAQ

Additional Amendments to Customs Tariff

DETAILS of amendments to the Iraqi Customs Tariff were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 3, 1962. The following additional amendments to the tariff should be inserted immediately after Tariff Heading No. 27.14/27.16 and before the beginning of Chapter 35 on page 283:

Item No.	Designation of Goods	Unit	Rate of Duty ID. Fils
	Section VI		
	Products of the Chemical and Allied Industries		
	CHAPTER 29		
	Organic Chemicals		
	III. Other Organic Compounds		
29.06/29.45	Other organic compounds:		
	(d) Organic acids:		
	1. Tartaric acid and citric acid	Value	10%
	CHAPTER 32		
	Tanning and Dyeing Extracts; Tannins and their Derivatives; Dyes, Colours, Paints and Varnishes; Putty, Fillers and Stoppings; Inks		
32.09	Varnishes and lacquers; distempers and prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather; other paints and enamels; pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paints or enamel media; stamping foils; dyes in forms or packings of a kind sold by retail:		
	(a) Varnishes, whether or not mixed with colouring matter	Value	15%
	(b) Oil paints	Value	15%
	(c) Other	Value	15%
	CHAPTER 33		
	Essential Oils and Resinoids; Perfumery, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations		
33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations:		
	(b) Shaving creams, whether or not containing soap	K.G.	— 200
	(c) Other products:		
	1. With alcohol, acetone or other similar solvent	Value	75%
	2. Other	Value	75%
	CHAPTER 34		
	Soap, Organic Surface-active Agents Washing Preparations, Lubricating Preparations, Artificial Waxes, Prepared Waxes, Polishing and Scouring Preparations, Candles and Similar Articles, Modelling Pastes and Dental Waxes		
34.01	Soap, including medicated soap:		
	(b) Common soaps in blocks, slabs, bars, flakes or powder, whether or not containing disinfectants	K.G.	— 45
	(c) Toilet, medicated and shaving soaps (but not shaving creams):		
	1. Shaving soaps and liquid soaps	K.G.	— 200
	2. Other	K.G.	— 150
	(d) Soaps	K.G.	— 45
34.02	Organic surface-active agents; surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap:		
	(a) Put up in packings of a net weight not exceeding one kilogramme	Value	50%
	(b) Other:		
	2. Other	Value	50%
34.03	Lubricating preparations consisting of mixtures of oils or greases or of mixtures with a basis of oils or greases, but not including preparations containing 70 per cent. or more by weight of petroleum or shale oils	K.G.	— 007
34.05	Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture or floors, metal polishes, scouring powders and similar preparations, but excluding prepared waxes falling within heading No. 34.04	Value	20%
34.06	Candles, tapers, night-lights and the like	Value	20%

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extension 468/9.)

In the September issue
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SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Change

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R1300, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of August 17, 1962, sets out the following amendment to the Customs Tariff with effect from the date of publication of the Notice. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty in this instance:

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
130	(d) Parts and materials, not specified in the note to this paragraph, of unassembled chassis (whether or not to be fitted with imported unassembled cabs) on which bodies of goods vehicles with a total gross vehicle weight of less than 22,400 lb. are to built in the Republic: (i) in the form prescribed by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	—	3%	—
	(ii) Other	—	5%	—
	NOTE: The following parts and materials shall be excluded from this paragraph: Batteries; Radio apparatus; Rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes and other tyres; Windscreen glass, (except polaroid or double curvature glass); Brake drums and wheel hubs, whether or not combined or attached. By the deletion in the note to paragraph (d) of the following: 'Brake drums and wheel hubs, whether or not combined or attached.'			

Government Notice No. 564, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of August 10, 1962, reproduces Amendment List No. 31 to the Customs Tariff Guide. Consequential Customs Tariff changes are as follows:

Venturi Water Meters and Parts

These water meters and parts were classified for duty purposes as pipe fittings under Tariff Item 134(i)(e)(v) and were admitted free of duty from Britain and Canada and were subject to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from all other sources. They have been reclassified as scientific instruments and parts under Tariff Item 327 and are now admitted free of duty from all sources.

Impregnated Fabrics

The following note has been added to the Customs Tariff Guide about impregnated fabrics:

'Impregnated fabrics are those fabrics so treated that the interstices between the yarns are completely filled from face to back with the impregnating compound, as distinguished from coated fabric where the material is applied to the surface.

For admission under this item (i.e. Tariff Item 72(a) the impregnation or coating must be apparent otherwise than by a change in colour. Textile fabrics in which the impregnation or coating is not apparent, or is apparent only by reason of a resulting change in colour, are excluded. Examples of these excluded fabrics are those impregnated with substances designed solely to render them crease-proof, moth-proof, unshrinkable or waterproof. Fabrics impregnated with size, starch or similar dressings are excluded.'

Ferro Alloys

The following note on ferro-alloys has also been added to the Customs Tariff Guide:

Ferro alloys are alloys of iron which are not usefully malleable and are commonly used as raw material in the manufacture of ferrous metals and which contain, by weight, separately or together:

more than eight per cent. of silicon, or
more than thirty per cent. of manganese, or
more than thirty per cent. of chromium, or
more than forty per cent. of tungsten, or
a total of more than ten per cent. of other alloy elements (aluminium, titanium, vanadium molybdenum, moblum or other elements except copper),

and which do not contain by weight, more than ninety per cent. (ninety two per cent. in the case of ferro-alloys containing manganese but no silicon or ninety six per cent. in the case of ferro-alloys containing silicon) of non-ferrous alloy elements.

Customs Tariff Application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 311 published as Government Notice No. 583 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of August 17, 1962 states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following application affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

All toys made wholly or chiefly of wood, from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 9438/62.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Amendment to Suspension of Duty List

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 255, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of August 17, 1962, amends, with effect from that date, the existing list of suspensions of duty as follows:

By the repeal of the following item:

Item	Effective Rate of Duty			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 319 (d) Films, cinematograph and television, other:				
(i) Sound including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films, of a width not exceeding 16 mm. . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
(ii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films other than films produced by organizations established in Asia, of a width exceeding 16 mm. per foot .	£0 0s. 2½d.	£0 0s. 2½d.	£0 0s. 2½d.	£0 0s. 2½d.
(iii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films, produced by organizations established in Asia, of a width exceeding 16 mm. per 6 feet or part thereof .	£0 0s. 2½d.	£0 0s. 2½d.	£0 0s. 2½d.	£0 0s. 2½d.

and by the substitution therefor of the following item:

Ex 319 (d) Films, cinematograph and television, other:				
(ii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films, of a width not exceeding 16 mm. . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
(ii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films of a width exceeding 16 mm.	Free	Free	Free	Free

Details of Federal Government Notices Nos. 107 and 308 of 1961 which provided for the suspension of duty on certain types of cinematograph films imported for limited periods, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961 (page 909) and October 6, 1961 (page 746).

Federal Government Notice No. 254, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of August 17, 1962, repeals all the suspensions of duties on specified types of cinematograph and television films, imported for limited periods provided for in the two Government Notices mentioned above.

Insured Parcel Service to Bulgaria

THE POST OFFICE announces that as from September 1, 1962, surface mail parcels for Bulgaria may be insured up to a limit of £115.

CANARY ISLANDS

Import Licensing

THE OPENING and closing dates for import licence applications in respect of 'superfluous and less essential goods', based on a half-yearly quota system, were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 23 (page 423).

The following dates for the second six months of 1962 in respect of some goods have now been announced by the Trade Delegate of the Ministry of Commerce at Teneriffe:

Goods	Opening and closing dates for import licence applications	
	From	*To*
Cookers, refrigerators and other domestic appliances	September 1, 1962	September 8, 1962
Record players, magnetophonic tapes, etc.	September 10, 1962	September 17, 1962
Textiles and ready-made clothing	September 18, 1962	September 25, 1962
Office material	October 1, 1962	October 8, 1962
Alarm clocks, imitation jewellery, etc.	October 9, 1962	October 16, 1962
Travel articles and presents	October 17, 1962	October 24, 1962
Aluminium articles	October 25, 1962	October 31, 1962
Table services	October 25, 1962	October 31, 1962
Furniture	November 10, 1962	November 17, 1962
Shaving sets, blades, manicure sets and pedicure goods, etc.	November 10, 1962	November 17, 1962
Miscellaneous	November 19, 1962	November 26, 1962
Prismatics, plastic goods and rubber goods	November 2, 1962	November 9, 1962

The Trade Delegate at Las Palmas does not fix opening and closing dates and is prepared to receive applications at any time for the period in question.

THAILAND

Amendment of Customs Tariff

ON AUGUST 7, 1962, the Government of Thailand announced the following revised rates of import duties:

Item No.	Classification	Rate of Duty *ad val.*
		Per cent.
04.02	(b) Milk, converted, which contains less fat than the standards of milk upon recombination	20
	(c) Others	10
55.09	(b) Cotton fabrics woven with yarn No. 40 and lower, or those with any contents of such yarn, excluding cotton fabrics printed or woven with designs	35
	(c) Others	22

Telephone Number for Mexico City

THE TELEPHONE number of the British Embassy, Mexico City is 11.48.80. The second telephone number in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 10) is incorrect and should be deleted.

New Address for T.C. Office at Port of Spain

THE OFFICE address and telephone number of the British Trade Commission Office at Port of Spain, Trinidad, has been changed. It is now:

Furness House, 90 Independence Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad. (Telephone: 32961.)

Please note that the postal address and telegraphic address remain unchanged. These are:

P.O. Box 225, Port of Spain. (Trincom, Port of Spain.)

GATT Report 1961/62

A report on the work of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade during the past year has been published under the title 'The Activities of GATT 1961/62'. It may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1) or branches, price 5s. (by post 5s. 4d.).

Textile Directory

The 1962 directory of 'The British and Dominion Textile Industry' is now available. Copies from John Worrall Ltd., Oldham, Lancs. Price 32s. 6d.

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AUSTRALIA

Tariff Changes

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in Customs Duties by the Australian Customs Proposals which came into effect on August 17, 1962. Deletions from and additions to the Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
261	[(B) Abrasives, viz.: Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up, not being metal-based parts for hand tools or machines:						
	(1) Emery cloth; glasspaper; flintpaper *ad val.*	17½%	30%	30%		No change (Under new Item 261 (B) (2))	
	(2) Other:						
	(a) In rolls 100 yards or more in length exceeding 12 inches in width *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	17½% (Under new Item 261 (B) (2))	30%	30%
	(b) Other] *ad val.*	17½%	30%	30%		No change (Under new Item 261 (B) (2))	
	(B) Abrasives, viz.: – Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up						
	(1) On a base of metal:						
	(a) When suitable for use solely or principally with non-mechanical hand tools *ad val.*		No change (Under Item 219 (B))		27½%	35%	47½%
	(b) Other *ad val.*		No change (Under Item 176 (F) (3))		17½%	32½%	35%
	(2) Other *ad val.*	Free (Under former Item 261 (B) (2) (a))	12½% No change (Under former Item 261 (B) (2) (b))	12½% (B) (1) and	17½%	30%	30%
305	[(F) Spring rollers for blinds] *ad val.*	27½%	47½%	55%	Free (Under new Item 305 (F) (1))	7½% No change (Under new Item 305 (F) (2))	15%
	(F) Spring rollers for blinds:						
	(1) Wooden rollers *ad val.*	27½%	47½% (Under former Item 305 (F))	55%	Free	7½%	15%
	(2) Other *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 305 (F))		27½%	47½%	55%

Cancelled By-Laws

THE FOLLOWING is a further list of goods which were removed from the provisions of the Australian By-law entry on June 30, 1962, and became classifiable under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, viz.:		
Book-binding and book-making (not including extra parts), viz.:		
Borders, type high, 12 inches long (solid brass), for book-binding	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Broom-making and brush-making, viz.:		
Planing, for straight and curved brush-boards	176 (M) (1)	Various
Cordage, rope, twine, thread and cordage-yarn working, viz.:		
Balling machines, except balling machines for lashings and binder twine	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Reeling machines, except machines for reeling or coiling ropes and lashings		
Rings, self-lubricating, for spinning or twisting machines		
Electrical, viz.:		
Coal cutting machine parts, viz.: Controller parts; fuse plate parts; motor parts; rheostat parts; rotor parts	Various	—
Fans, electric, ventilating, for operation on 24-volt direct current, subject to security that such goods will be installed only in aircraft	179 (D) (3) (a)	10% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Generator sets designed to operate at 1,500 volts direct current at the motor end and to deliver 36 volts direct current at the generator end, for use in the manufacture of railway carriages, under security	179 (G) (2) (c) (1)	22½% *ad val.*
Motors, 1/30th horsepower, for use in the manufacture of apparatus for mechanical anaesthesia	179 (G)(4) (e) (1)	22½% *ad val.*
Motors, 1/20th horsepower, for use in the manufacture of automatic traffic control signals, under security		
Motors, alternating current and direct current, not exceeding ½ horsepower and 110 volts, for point operating mechanisms for railways		
Glass-making and glass-working, viz.:		
Bottle-making machines, automatic, including the necessary sets of moulds for use therewith	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Metal-working, viz.:		
Chamfering machines, gear tooth, for chamfering the edges of the teeth of gear wheels	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Combination outfits consisting of parallel jaw vice, pipe vice, horizontal drill, emery grinder, anvil and cutting hardie		
Lathes:		
Brake drum, portable	176 (C) (3)	20%
Engine, having a 60-inch swing or greater		
Relieving, as distinct from lathes with a relieving attachment		
Thread cutting, special purpose, for lead screws, having a master lead screw in the centre of the bed		
Turning, crankshaft		
Mandrel bars, steel, as used in drawing copper tubes	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Nipping (or cutting) machines, bolt		
Nut-blanking machines for making bolts and nuts by cold process		
Reeds as used in connection with the manufacture of woven wire gauze, but not including reeds for flywire looms		
Setters, stud		
Shears, sheet metal, portable, hand lever operated, utilizing milled wheels or rollers to travel the shear along the sheet during the cutting operation		
Speeders, drill	175 (D), 175 (E) (2) and 176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Miscellaneous, viz.:		
Assemblies, clutch, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Assemblies, fan, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	Various	—
Bearings, front wheel, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Bits, cheek, for chaff cutters	162	5% *ad val.*
Boxes, casting, imported with and for use with rotary web fed printing presses	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*

(Continued on next page)

Australia (*Continued*)

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Bulbs, sediment, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	Various	—
Bursters, coal, hydraulic, power driven, including mechanical driving units for use therewith and apparatus for transmitting power from such driving units to the driven units, spare parts and drilling accessories imported for use therewith	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Counter shafts, variable speed, operated by step cone pulleys, imported with and for use with machines and machine tools to which Tariff Items 174 or 449 (A) (1) apply	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Crushing machines, cone, delivering a product not greater than ¼ inch, not including spare parts	176 (D) (1)	17½% *ad val.*
Drilling machines, rock, rotary, pneumatic, fitted with mechanical feed, including prop clamps and quick setting pit props	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Engines, compression ignition, high speed, 4/6 cylinder, for use in the manufacture of creeper tractors, under security	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Engines, internal combustion:		
Engines, but not including: assemblies, commutator brush assemblies, starting crank assemblies, vaporizer nuts, camshaft, large radiators studs, commutator case spring supports, commutator cable for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Engines, internal combustion, exceeding 40 horsepower, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 178 (1) (2):	Various	—
For installation in existing Australian-made excavating machines to replace internal combustion engines which, in the opinion of the Minister, have rendered reasonable service in such excavating machines, under security	Various	—
Flanges, air washer tube, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Glands, manifold, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Hulling and polishing machines, combined, rice	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Knives, beet slicing, for sugar beet slicing machines	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Lifters, spring core, for diamond drilling equipment	170 (C)	Free
Measuring and filling machines, automatic, for measuring seed and for filling and sealing the seed packets	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Mouthpieces for chaff cutters	162	5% *ad val.*
Pistons for use in the manufacture of diesel engines exceeding 200 normal brake horsepower, under security	Various	—
Reapers, side delivery	171 (B)	10% *ad val.*
Safety car devices for tramcars, viz.:		
Bases, controller handle	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Bushings, 2 inches by 1 inch reducing	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Cocks, ¾ inch cut-out (¼ inch side vent), with extension for brake valve handles	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Controllers, door and step	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Cylinders, circuit brake	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Handles, brake valve	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Handles, controller	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Joints, insulating	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, 'M28' brake, with sanding features	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, 'K1' emergency, with angle bracket	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, ¾ inch ball check	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, ¾ inch wing check	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, main reservoir cut-off	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, pilot, controller	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, combined foot and cut-off	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Safety car devices, electro-pneumatic, for electric tramcars, viz.:		
Boxes, junction	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Boxes, junction, with resistance units	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Magnets, sanding	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, brake, 'M.E.32'	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, control, 'E.12'	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Valves, variable load, with variable load operating mechanisms, magnets and brackets	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Stringing machines, bag, for inserting and tying string handles in paper carrying bags	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Tanks, fuel, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	Various	—
Testing machines for accurately determining the saturation point of barley during the steeping process	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Testing machines for determining the percentage of carbon in steel while melting in steel baths	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Washers, air, for use in the manufacture of header repairs, under security	Various	—
Paper-finishing, paper-cutting and paper-folding (not including extra knives), viz.:		
Cutting machines, viz.: For producing paper shavings for packing confectionery and other goods	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Drying cylinders	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Rolls, machine patent suction couch and press, Millspaugh's	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Sticks, cutting, 42 inches in length and 1¼ inches by 1¼ inches, for clamp paper-cutting machines	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Thumbhole, power	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Polishing, viz.:		
Covers, calico, for felt bufing pads	122 (A) (2)	20% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Covers, cotton and elastic, for bufing pads	122 (A) (2)	20% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Polishing bobs or wheels, glazing and buffing, of wood covered with walrus hide or similar leather	303 (A) and 325 (A)	22½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.* 17½% *ad val.*
Textile-working, not including extra porcelain guides, viz.:		
Burring machines for removing burrs from uncarbonized wool which has been either shorn or removed from the pelt	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Dry steam blowing and cool air exhausting machines	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Pleating, capable of producing side and box pleats and combinations thereof with instantaneous change from one type of pleat to another	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Wood-working, not including extra knives, viz.:		
Boring and mortising, combined, chain and chisel, incorporating built-in electric motors on the spindles	176 (M) (2)	Various
Sawing, band, incorporating built-in electric motors on the spindles	176 (M) (3)	Various

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Results

NOTICES WERE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 27 (page 237) and August 3 (page 293) to the effect that references had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of (1) glazed ceramic tiles excluding biscuit and (2) cycle saddles and tops.

These inquiries have now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary additional duties have been imposed, as follows:

(1) 1d per square yard for every 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price in Australian currency is lower than 24s. per square yard on ceramic wall tiles excluding white.

(2) 1d. for every 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price in Australian currency is less than 7s. 3d. per saddle on cycle saddles. No additional duty has been imposed on cycle saddle tops.

These new duties do not apply to the goods mentioned above:

(1) if in transit on or before July 17, 1962,

(2) if in transit on or before July 20, 1962.

Further details will be published as soon as possible.

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125 = £Sterling 100.

Tariff Board Inquiry on Linoleum

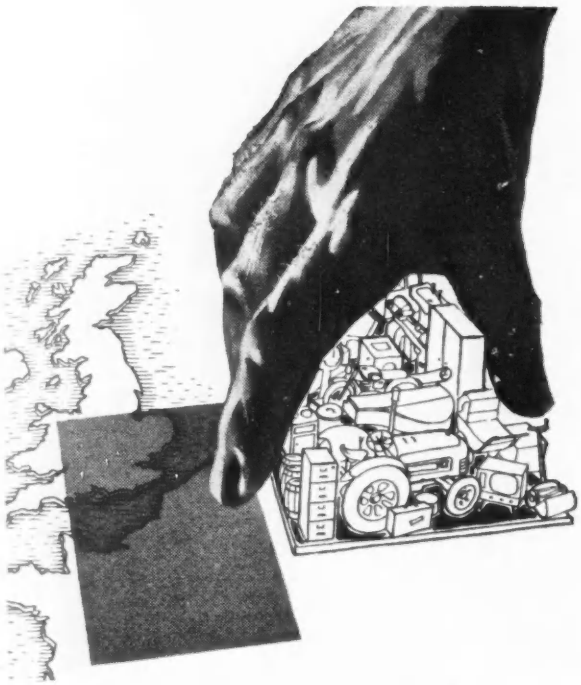
A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, (page 390) announcing an Australian Tariff Board Inquiry in respect of linoleum and similar floor coverings and floor and wall coverings, etc.

It is now possible to give a list of the Tariff Items involved, which are as follows:

118 (C) (1), 118 (C) (2), 118 (D) (4), 367 (A) (2), 368 (A) (3) (a) (1), 368 (A) (3) (a) (2), 368 (A) (3) (a) (3), 368 (B) (2) (a), 368 (B) (2) (b), 368 (C) (2), 368 (C) (3), 368 (D) (2) (b), 368 (D) (3) (f), 369 (D) (1), 369 (D) (2), 369 (D) (4), 369 (E) (2), 369 (F) (1) (a), 369 (F) (1) (b), 369 (F) (1) (d), 369 (F) (2), 240 (A) (1), 240 (A) (2), 240 (A) (3), 240 (A) (6), 240 (B) (2).

Details of these Tariff Items may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extn. 468.)

(*Continued on page* 483)



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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF EFFLUENT PIPELINE near BUNBURY, W.A.

Tenders are invited for the supply and installation of a 14 in. internal diameter Polyvinyl Chloride and Polyester Resin Fibreglass effluent pipeline, approximately three miles in length leading from the Laporte Titanium (Australia) Pty. Limited Factory Area at Bunbury to the Ocean.

Specifications and drawings are available on the payment of a fee of £5 (Five Pounds, Australian Currency) as from August 8, 1962, from the Contract Officer, Public Works Department, St. George's Place, Perth, Western Australia, or as from August 15, 1962, on the payment of a fee of £5 (Five Pounds, Australian Currency) from the Office of the Agent General for Western Australia, Savoy House, 115/116 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Tenders close with the Contract Officer, Public Works Department, St. George's Place, Perth, Western Australia, at 2.30 p.m. on October 2, 1962.

Australia *(Continued)*

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Ceramic flooring and wall tiles** (including tile biscuits) in sizes of 5 inches by 2 inches (or its equivalent) and over. (Tariff Item 240 (A) (5) (a)); and

(2) **Cycle saddles and parts** (Tariff Items 208 (A) (2) and 352 (B) and others).

Details of the Tariff Items mentioned above are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
208	(A) Manufactures of metal, n.e.i.:			
	*(1) Wholly of brass, bronze, or gunmetal . . *ad val.*	27½%	50%	50%
	(2) Other . . . *ad val.*	27½%	55%	57½%
240	(A) Tiles, flooring and wall, including mosaic, not covered by item 368 (A) (3) (a) or item 368 (B) (2) (a):			
	(5) Of ceramic materials, whether or not glazed or enamelled, including tile biscuit:			
	(a) In sizes of 5 inches by 2 inches (or its equivalent) and over . . *ad val.*	17½%	27½%	40%
352	Parts and accessories for goods covered by item 351 (A), 351 (B) (2), or 351 (C) (2)):			
	(B) Saddles, cycle . . each *and ad val.*	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d. 22½%	2s. 0d. 22½%

* *This paragraph is shown for information only. It does not form part of the reference.*

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than **September 19, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 9638/62 and (2) C.R.E. 9639/62.

Import Licensing Controls (Penicillin and Streptomycin)

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 10, 1962 (page 343), to the effect that Australian import licensing restrictions had been imposed on certain penicillins, streptomycin sulphate and preparations of these products.

The Australian Department of Trade has now announced the full details of the procedure relating to these import controls, operative from August 3, 1962, which are as follows:

Category Item	Description	Licensing Treatment
280 R	Benzylpenicillin and its salts	Adm.
280 S	Phenoxymethylpenicillin and its salts	Adm.
280 T	Streptomycin sulphate	Adm.
285 A 1	Medicinal preparations of benzylpenicillin and its salts phenoxymethylpenicillin and its salts and streptomycin sulphate . .	Adm.

Licences will be issued for goods described in Category Items 280R, 280S and 280T on the basis of one imported unit for each nine locally produced units purchased after August 3, 1962. Details of purchases of locally produced material should therefore be submitted with applications.

Licences will be issued for goods described in Category Item 285A1 only to those persons or firms who imported these goods in the year ending June 30, 1962.

Licensing periods will be of six months duration but the first period will date from August 3, 1962, to January 31, 1963. In the August/January 1963 period licences for goods described in Category Item 285A1 will be issued at the rate of 10 per cent., by quantity, of imports made during the year ending June 30, 1962.

Applications from importers wishing to take out licences under Category Item 285A1 should be accompanied by returns setting out details of imports of goods covered by that Category Item between July 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962, under the following headings:

Warrant No. Date Quantity Description

This return should be supported by a Statutory Declaration (in the Commonwealth form not the State form) certifying as to the correctness of the particulars contained in the returns.

Licences without regard to the above qualifications will be issued for:

(a) goods in direct transit to Australia at June 29, 1962.

(b) goods covered by the category items which are not reasonably available from Australian production.

(c) goods needed for replacement of imported penicillins and streptomycin used in the preparation of formulations which have been exported since August 3, 1962.

Applications for licences under (a), (b) or (c) above must be supported by relevant documentary evidence.

As a result of these changes the following amendments should be made to the Schedule of Categories – revised to April 2, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, June 22, pages 1397-1398):

Insert: Category Item	Description	Licensing Treatment
280 R	Benzylpenicillin and its salts	Adm.
280 S	Phenoxymethylpenicillin and its salts	Adm.
280 T	Streptomycin sulphate	Adm.
285 A 1	Medicinal preparations of benzylpenicillin and its salts, phenoxymethylpenicillin and its salts and streptomycin sulphate . .	Adm.

Amendments to Schedule of Categories

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Trade has announced the following amendment to the Schedule of Categories—revised to April 2, 1962 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 22, 1962, pages 1397-1398):

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Insert: Bank E985	Samples (excluding those admissible under tariff item 404 and samples of exempt goods)	B

Applications for licences for samples under Bank E will be approved as a debit to the importer's "B" Category quota. It should be noted that this new Category Item has been established so as to simplify import licensing procedures, where commodities are required to be imported for the purpose of examining their suitability for the Australian market.

No adjustments to quotas are required as a result of this amendment.

Cotton and the E.E.C.

A survey has been prepared by the Cotton Board in order to make the cotton industry more fully conversant with what would be involved in British membership of the Common Market and of its probable effect on the industry. It can be obtained from the Cotton Board, Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2, price 10s.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decrees Nos. 6922, 6923, 6924, and 6925 of July 17 modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Decree No. 6922

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Blower equipment for varnishes and lacs, hot, up to 100° C.

This item in List No. 6 Section 'A' (100 per cent. surcharge) is modified to read:

Tariff No. 1799/802-1302 – Blower equipment for varnishes and lacs, hot, up to 100° C., excluding those for application by electrostatic deposition.

'*Tariff No.* 1799/802 – Air filters for air distilling installations for the production of oxygen, nitrogen and argon.'

This item in List No. 6 Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge) is modified to read as follows: 'Air filters for air distilling installations for the production of oxygen, nitrogen and argon, excluding the electronic filters for air cell collectors'.

Decree No. 6923

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Motor operated guillotines for cutting up to 7 mm. thickness and 6,000 mm. long; more than 7 mm. and up to 10 mm. thickness and 4,500 mm. long; more than 10 mm. and up to 13 mm. thickness and 4,200 mm. long; more than 13 mm. and up to 17 mm. thickness and 3,600 mm. long; more than 17 mm. and up to 20 mm. thickness and 3,000 mm. long.

This item in List No. 6 Section'A' (100 per cent. surcharge) is modified to read:

'*Tariff No.* 1799/802 – Motor operated guillotines for cutting metals up to 7 mm. thickness and 6,000 mm. long; more than 7 mm. thickness and up to 10 mm. thickness and 4,500 mm. long; more than 10 mm. and up to 13 mm. thickness and 4,200 mm. long; more than 13 mm. and up to 17 mm. thickness and 3,600 mm. long; more than 17 mm. and up to 20 mm. thickness and 3,000 mm. long'.

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Guillotines for cutting wood excluding those motor operated pneumatically driven.

This item is hereby included in List No. 6 Section 'A' (100 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Hydraulic presses of up to 1,000 tons, inclusive, etc., etc.

The following exclusion is hereby added to this item in List No. 6 Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge):

'and hydraulic ones for cacao only, with totally automatic cycle, push button operated and six or more receptacles and steam heating'

Decree No. 6924

Tariff No. 3834 *b* – Synthetic plastic material bags ('cryo-vac' type) and tubular film with a basis of vinyl and vinylidene chlorides, copolymerized, uniformly shrunk by heat in both directions, for filling in vacuo of natural food products, exclusively.

This item in List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge) is hereby modified to read as follows:

'Synthetic plastic material bags with a basis of vinyl and vinylidene chlorides, copolymerized, uniformly shrunk by heat in both directions for vacuum packing of natural food products, "Cryovac" and "Saran. or similar types, only'.

Tariff No. 4744 *bis* – Film made from polyamides, 'Rilsan', 'Supronyl', 'Suprotex' types and similar, only; film made from copolymers of vinyl and vinylidene chlorides, 'Cryovac', 'Saran' and similar types only; film made from cellulose acetate or cellulose triacetate or cellulose acetate-butyrate or other mixed cellulose esters, 'Triafoles' and similar types only; film made from polyethylene terephthalate, 'Mylar', 'Hostaphan' and similar types, only; film and fibre made from oriented polystyrene, 'Styroflex', 'Polystyrol', 'Trycite' and similar types, only.

This item is hereby included in List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 4271 (List No. 2, 20 per cent. surcharge).

The following exclusion is hereby included under this tariff number:
XXIX Lead phosphite, dibasic and lead phthalate, dibasic.

Tariff No. 4271 – Lead phthalate, dibasic.

This item is hereby included in List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 4271 – Lead phosphite, dibasic.

This item is hereby included in List No. 8 (80 per cent. surcharge).

Decree No. 6925

Tariff No. 1678 – Ferro-alloys and improvers for casting, with the exception of ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen.

This item in List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge) is modified to read as follows:

'Ferro-alloys and improvers for casting, with the exception of silicon, ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen, and silicon manganese'.

Tariff Nos. 5064 *and* 4491 – '2:3:5-tri(aziridin-1-yl)-*n*-benzoquinone'.

This item is hereby included in List No. 1 (without surcharge).

Tariff No. 3942 – Engineers' slide rules.

This item is hereby removed from List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 3942 – Slide rules.

This item is hereby included in List No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 4587 *bis* – Liquid compound of phenylmercury acetate (10 per cent.) and potassium o-diphenylyloxide and inert material.

This item is hereby included in List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge).

Argentine Government Decrees Nos. 7589 and 7592 of July 31 modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Decree No. 7589

Tariff No. 4533 – Aluminium oxide, silicon carbide, boron carbide and diamond dust.

This item in List No. 2 (20 per cent. surchage) is modified to read:
'Aluminium oxide; boron oxide; diamond dust; silicon carbide, excluding grains 8 to 220 (Malla Tyler)'.

Tariff No. 4533 – Silicon carbide, grains 8 to 220 (Malla Tyler).

This item is hereby included in List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge).

Decree No. 7592

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Filtering equipment for wines and liqueurs and medicinal products.

This item in List No. 6 Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge) is amended to read:

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Filtering equipment for wines and liqueurs and medicinal products, excluding centrifugal separators with drum of multiple chambers for the wine industry.

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Sausage making machines.

This item in List No. 6 Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge) is amended to read:

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Sausage making machines, excluding vacuum type without cover.

Import of Machinery and Spares

ARGENTINE CUSTOMS Administration Resolution No. 552 of July 27 provides that from the date of the Resolution the declaration of machinery and spares covered by Tariff Nos. 1799/1802 must contain the following information:

(a) A description of the machinery specifying its functions and the limits of its production capacity and the type of raw material or material which it manufactures, transforms or produces;
(b) The name and country of origin of the manufacturers, with the mark, type and/or model of the machinery.
(c) The net weight of the machinery and power of its motors;
(d) Precise details of normal and special accessories of the machine to permit identification and determination of applicability.
(e) Leaflets, catalogues, plans, drawings or other illustrative material (in duplicate) which enables the machinery declared to be identified.

The provision of this information does not affect the need for the perfect indentification of the item to be imported under the rules governing import surcharges.

JAMAICA

Tonnage Tax Law

THE TONNAGE TAX (Amendment) Law, 1962, provides for the extension of the Tonnage Tax Law in Jamaica until March 31, 1964.

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extn. 471).

(*Continued on next page*)

Jamaica (*Continued*)

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, April 28, 1961, page 1044), is further amended by:

1. Substituting for item 60:
   60. Citrus products.
2. Adding the following new item:
   67. Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit pulp and pastes.

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Ext.471.)

BARBADOS

Exemptions from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Orders which provide for the following amendments to the Second Schedule to the Barbados Customs Tariff Act, 1921 (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty):

1. After the paragraph containing 'Lemon and lime juice' insert:

   Logs imported by or on behalf of a person or company in the Island engaged in the processing of lumber from logs in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such persons, or, in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such logs are imported exclusively for processing into lumber.

2. After the paragraph beginning with the words '(Materials for the manufacture of Pottery) Order, 1962', insert:

   Materials and components, other than such materials and components as the Governor-in-Executive Committee may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by Notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the manufacture of wooden toys in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person, or, in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company that such materials and components are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of wooden toys within such factory, subject to and in accordance with the conditions specified in the Customs Duties (Materials and components for the manufacture of wooden toys) Order, 1962.

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Ext. 471.)

CHILE

Modifications to the List of Permitted Imports

Section	Group	Item	New percentage of	
			Surcharge	Deposit
iv	16	Pineapples	10	free
		Bananas	10	free
xi	63	Add 'Electric pile and battery chargers'	not yet fixed	
		Switches for making electric utensils, such as: floor polishers, juice extractors, refrigerators and electric cookers'	not yet fixed	
xiii	69	Add 'Wooden handles painted with heat-resisting enamel for making handles for electric irons'	not yet fixed	
	75	Add 'Transparent adhesive tapes, Scotch tapes and similar products'	not yet fixed	
	79	Virgin 16 and 35 mm. film	10	100

Clearance of Imports Within 120 Days

THE CHILEAN import regulation requiring that all imports should be cleared through customs within 120 days of the date of registering the import with the Central Bank of Chile was reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27 (page 920).

The Executive Committee of the Bank has now ruled that if the 120 days have elapsed and shipment not effected the registration will automatically lapse. When goods have been shipped but clearance not made within 120 days, the period may be extended at the request of the importer but a fine of any amount up to the equivalent of the full c.i.f. value of the shipment may be levied, according to circumstances.

COLOMBIA

Import Control

BY A DECREE, published by the Colombian authorities on July 25, 1962, and effective from the same date, imports of the following items have been made subject to licence:

Item No.	Description
105	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, purified or refined: (a) Linseed oil: (1) Denatured. (b) China wood (Tung oil). (h) Castor oil (palma Christi).
240	Salts of sulphuric acid, including alums: (f) Zinc sulphate. (g) Iron sulphate.
784	Aluminium articles, n.e.s.i.: (d) Other than nails, rivets, screws, bolts, fittings and like articles; capsules whether or not threaded, for bottles, etc.; tubes for paints and other products: (4) Milk churns.
823	Internal combustion engines and jet engines: (a) Engines for automobiles and for cycles, for air- and seacraft, and parts and components thereof, worked or unworked: (1) For cycles, and parts and components thereof.
896	Motor cycles and cycle parts and components: (a) For motor cycles.

BRAZIL

Amendments to Customs Tariff

THE PRODUCTS shown in the following lists have been included in the General Import Category by resolutions of the Brazilian Customs Policy Council:

Resolution No. 262 – effective from July 25, 1962

Tariff Item	*Product*
39-03-003	Chloride of polivinyl blade (P.V.C.) without plastifyer, with a shiny finish on both sides, and a thickness of 100 to 250 microns, in bobbins of approximately 45 cm width, for the manufacturing of plastic discs.

Resolution No. 266 – effective from August 28, 1962

Tariff Item	*Product*
27-09	Petroleum crude or shale oil
27-10	Refined petroleum or shale oil
-002	gasoline
-003	kerosene
-004	gas oil or diesel oil
-005	fuel oil
-006	signal oil
-007	lubricating oil, simple, compound or emulsified, with or without additive
27-11	Butane, propane or any other petroleum gas and similar gaseous hydrocarbons;
-001	butane and propane
-002	any other

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UNITED STATES

Marking of Belting

THE UNITED STATES Treasury Decision 55673, published on July 25, 1962, gives details of the methods by which the country of origin should be marked on imported flat belting and V-belts.

On flat (including transmission and conveyor) belting, after October 16, 1962, the name of the country of origin must be marked by means of moulding, stencilling with paint or other colouring material having qualities that will assure that the marking will remain legible and conspicuous until it reaches the ultimate purchaser, or by other equally permanent methods. Marking with paint or similar material that is easily removed by friction, abrasion or solvents will not be adequate. The marking must appear horizontally at intervals of no more than a foot across the width of the belting and no more than ten feet along its length, the first marking being near one end.

For V-belts acceptable methods of marking include permanent paint or indelible ink or other equally substantial markings, as alternatives to moulding, or rubber labels vulcanized to belts.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Ext. 459.)

CANADA

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Seismograph Three-Cone Rotary Drilling Bits in sizes 3½" to 4¼" inclusive, primarily designed for exploratory work in connection with natural gas or oil wells.

(Ruling effective September 13, 1962).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-12-2, dated August 22, 1962.

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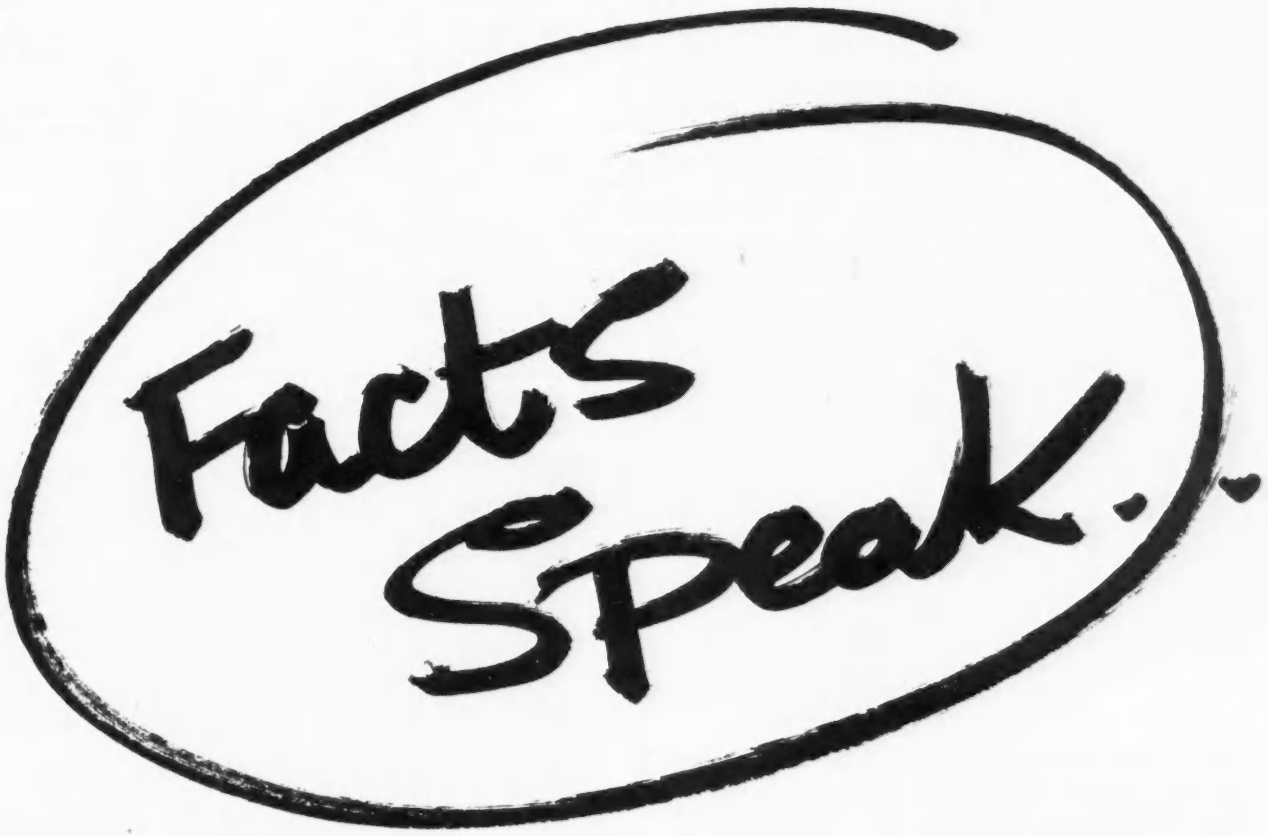

In reply to a recent questionnaire sent out by the British Institute of Management to selected companies as to the sources from which their commercial information was obtained, the *Board of Trade Journal* took second highest place amongst the 38 journals mentioned.

Inquiries

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Advertisement Section, H.M. Stationery Office, Room D. 63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. CITy 9876 (Ext. 147 and 148)

If outside the London Postal Area

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JAPAN. British Businessman, expert in Japanese trade, would like to defray cost of visit in October by undertaking commissions etc. Replies will be treated in confidence. Box No. M9283, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence. 31 Villiers Street, Strand, W.C.2. Tel.: Trafalgar 5213.

DIRECTOR PRIVATE COMPANY visiting West Africa, Pakistan, Ceylon, October/November would undertake Market investigation Etc. Commercial, Automotive, Engineering Spheres. Interviews London, September. Box No. M9284, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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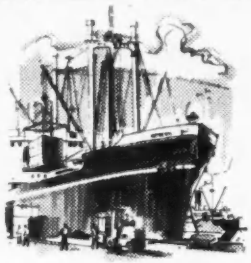

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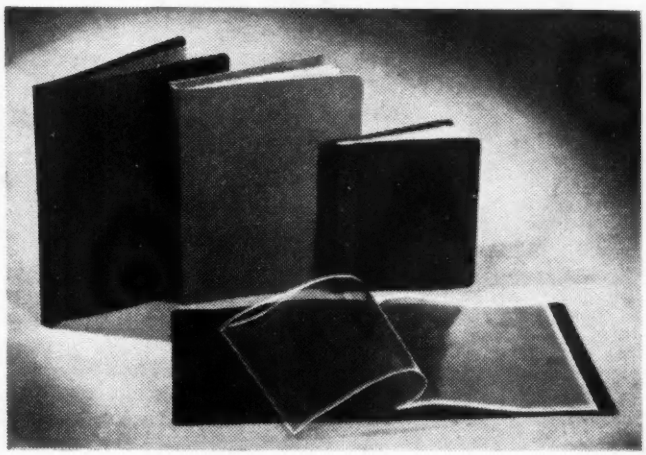

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UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

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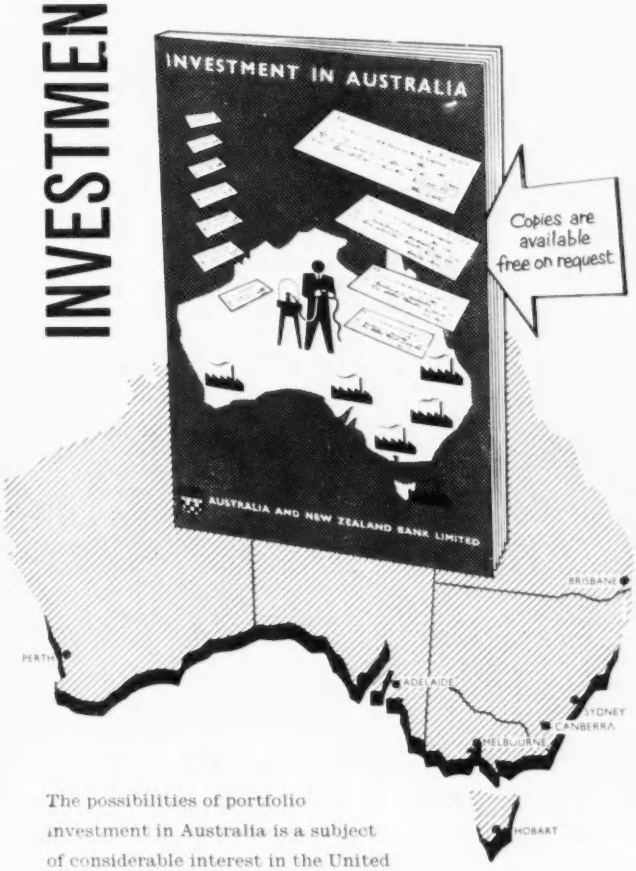

The possibilities of portfolio investment in Australia is a subject of considerable interest in the United Kingdom. To provide authoritative information A.N.Z. Bank has published a 68-page booklet "Investment in Australia" which deals in some detail with such matters as . . .

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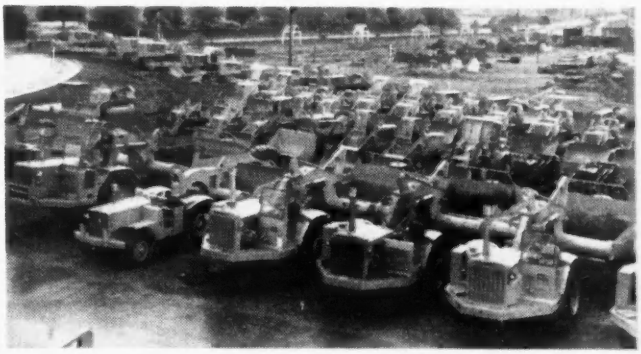

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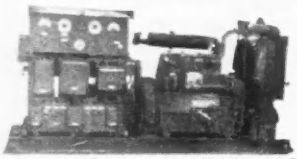

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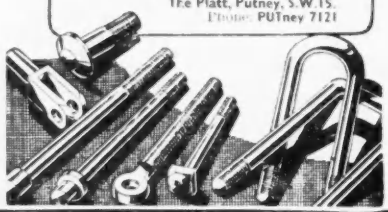

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